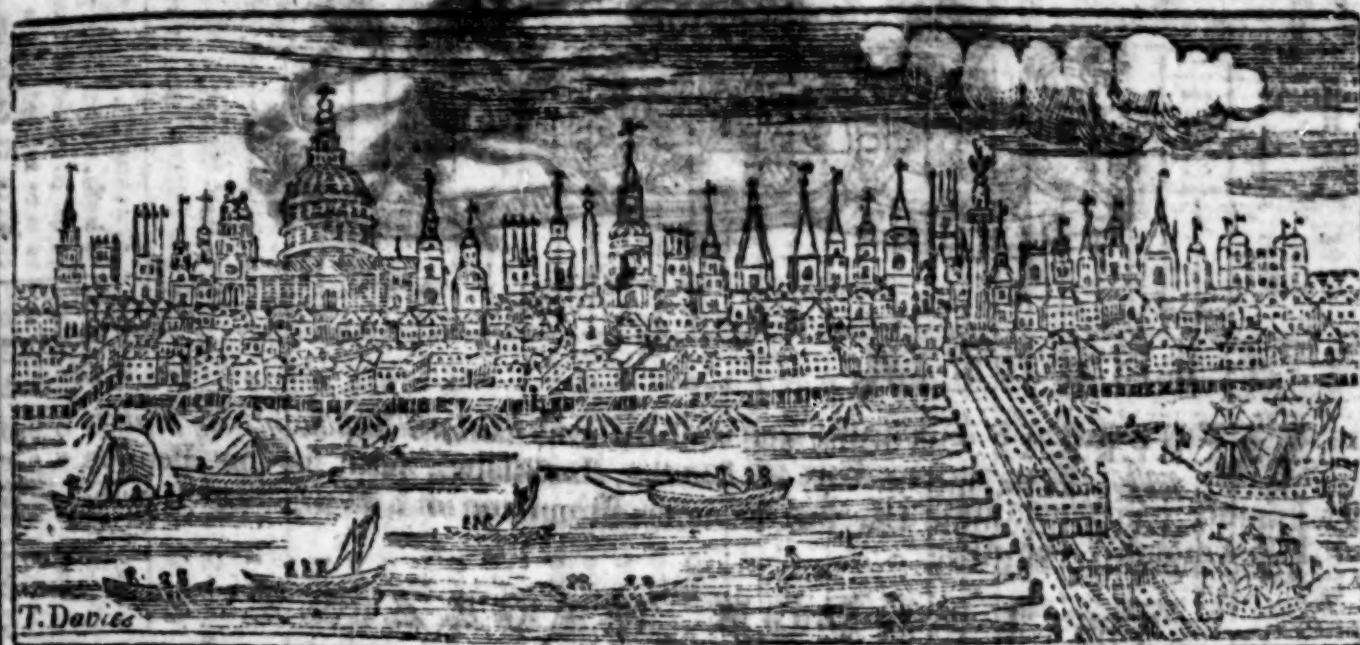


# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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For J A N U A R Y, 1766.

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With an accurate MAP of the Province of U L S T E R engraved by KITCHIN,

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L O N D O N: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rel, in Paternoster Row;  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.





GEORGE R.

**W**HEREAS Our trusty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Pater-noster-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookseller, hath, by his Petition humbly represented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is published monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the said Work, which has been published once a Month for near Thirty Years past, and hath met with great approbation from the publick.— That he is now publishing therein

An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the PRESENT W A R,

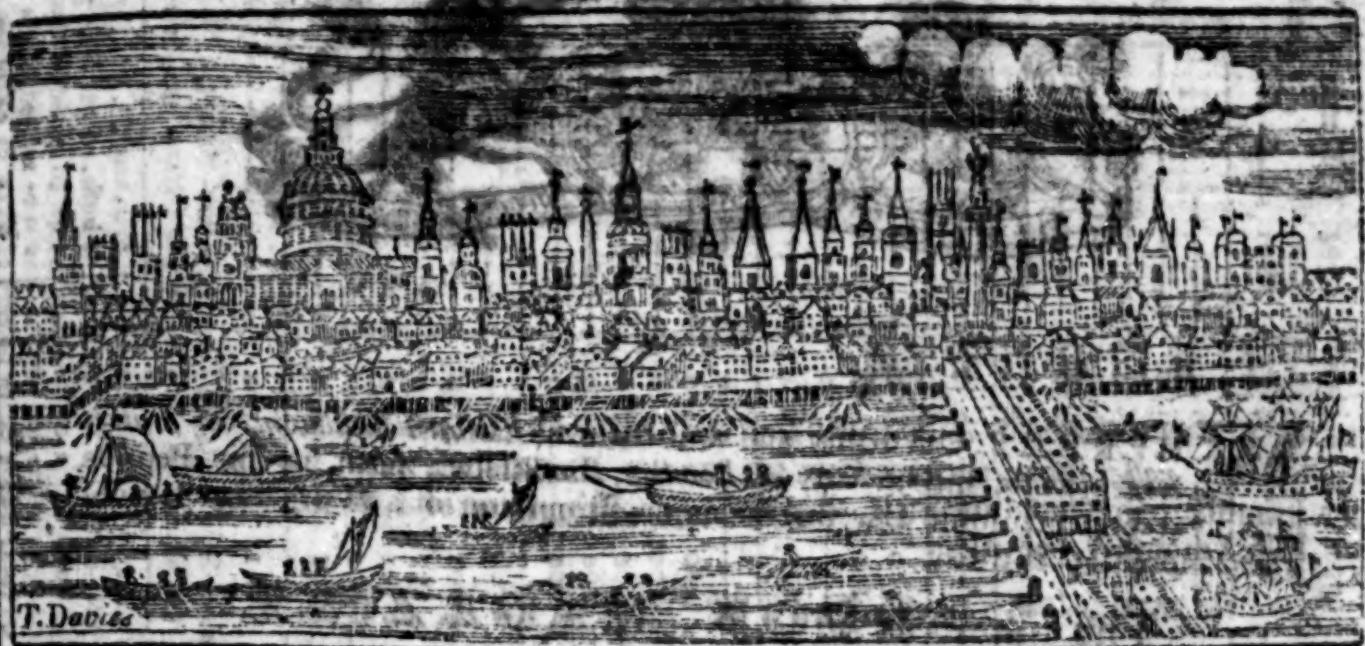
To be illustrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been so well received, as to induce several persons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being desirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Prosecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may arise from printing and vending the same, without any other Person interfering in his just Property, he most humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work. And We do, therefore, by these Presents, so far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that case made and provided, grant unto him, the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, our Licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the said Work, for the term of Fourteen Years, strictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publish the same, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatsoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or distribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforesaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Consent and approbation of the said *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Assigns, under their Hands and Seals first had and obtained, as they will answer the contrary at their Perils. Wherefore, the Commissioners, and other Officers of Our Customs, the Master, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleasure herein declared, Given at Our Court at *Kensington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY's Command.

W. P I T T.



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# PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in J A N U A R Y, 1766.

Bank Stock.	India Stock.	Sou Sea Stock.	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	3 per C. reduced.	3 P. C. consol.	3 1/2 per C. 1756.	3 1/2 per C. 1758.	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. 1763.	4 per C. Navy.	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann. Shut	Tontin	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
Sunday	Shut	Shut	89 1/2	Shut	89 1/2	Shut	Shut	Shut	103 1/2	100 1/2	Shut	29 0	Shut	89 1/2	N.	frost
135			89 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100		29 0			N.	frost
135 1/2			88 1/2		89				103	100		30 0		89 1/2	E.	frost
Sunday			88 1/2		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		31 0			E.	frost
135			88 1/2		89				103	100		32 0		88 1/2	E.N.E.	frost
135			88 1/2		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		33 0			E.N.E.	frost
135			88 1/2		89 1/2				103	100 1/2		32 0			E.N.E.	frost
135			88 1/2		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		28 0		89 1/2	E.N.E.	frost
135	164		88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	28 0			N.N.W.	frost
135	164		88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	28 0			E.b.N.	frost
Sunday			89		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		29 0			N.E.	frost
135	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103	100 1/2		28 0		89 1/2	N.b.E.	frost
136	165		88 1/2		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		26 0			N.W.	thaw
	165		88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		23 0		89 1/2	N.N.W.	thaw
			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		21 0			N.b.E.	frost
Sunday	166		88 1/2		89 1/2				103	100 1/2		24 0			S.E.	thaw
13	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		25 0			E.N.E.	thaw
135	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103	100 1/2		22 0		89 1/2	N.W.	thaw
135 1/2	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		21 0			N.W.	thaw
15	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		22 0		89 1/2	N.W.	mild
15 1/2	165 1/2		89		89 1/2				103 1/2	100 1/2		23 0			N.W.	mild
135			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		23 0			N.E.	mild
unday					89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		34 0			N.W.	mild
					89 1/2				102 1/2	100 1/2		33 0			N.W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.

Mark Lane Exchange	Bainbridge	Farnham.	Henley.	Worcester.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Monmouth.	London.
Wheat 37s. od. to 41s.	4s. 8d to 6s. 2d	16l to 11l 11s	12l on load	35s to 39 qr	35s to 35 qr	6s 10d bushel	5s 8d bu. 9 1/2	6s bush. 10 gal	Hay per load 40 to 56s
Barley 24s. od. to 26s.	3s. 5d to 3s. 6d	26s to 28 9d qr	24s to 28 qr	20s to 23	19s to 21	3s 9d to 4s 1d	4s od to 4s 4d	4s 4d to 4s 6d	Straw from 27s. to 31s
Oats 15s. od. to 18s.	2s 4d to 2s. 7d	20s to 22s	19s od to 21	13s to 15	16s to 28	0s od to 3s 4d	2s 2d to 2s 9d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Coals 44s. per chald.
Beans 26. to 28s.	5s od to 6s. od	36s to 38s	30s to 35 od	00s to 00	10s to 34	0s od to 5s od	0s od to 0s od	5s 6d to 5s 9d	Hops 21. to 21. 6s.



# THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1766.



WHETHER the British parliament has a right to impose taxes upon the British plantations in America, being a question now much agitated both in writing and conversation, we shall give our readers the following extract from the learned Mr. Blackstone's commentaries upon that subject. That gentleman, after treating of Ireland and the other islands subject to England, proceeds thus:

"Besides these adjacent islands, our more distant plantations in America, and elsewhere, are also in some respects subject to the English laws. Plantations, or colonies in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only, by finding them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties. And both these rights are founded upon the law of nature, or at least upon that of nations. But there is a difference between these two species of colonies with respect to the laws by which they are bound. For it is held\*, that if an uninhabited country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws are immediately there in force. For as the law is the birth-right of every subject, so wherever they go they carry their laws with them†. But in conquered or ceded countries, that have already laws of their own, the king may indeed alter and change those laws; but, till he does actually change them, the antient laws of the country remain, unless such as are against the law of God, as in the case of an infidel country‡.

Our American plantations are principally of this latter sort, being ob-

tained in the last century either by right of conquest and driving out the natives (with what natural justice I shall not at present enquire) or by treaties. And therefore the common law of England, as such, has no allowance or authority there; they being no part of the mother country, but distinct (though dependant) dominions. They are subject however to the controul of the parliament; though (like Ireland, Man, and the rest) not bound by any acts of parliament, unless particularly named. The form of government in most of them is borrowed from that of England. They have a governor named by the king, (or in some proprietary colonies by the proprietor) who is his representative or deputy. They have courts of justice of their own, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the king in council here in England. Their general assemblies, which are their house of commons, together with their council of state, being their upper house, with the concurrence of the king or his representative the governor, make laws suited to their own emergencies. But it is particularly declared by statute 7 & 8 W. III, c. 22. That all laws, by-laws, usages, and customs, which shall be in practice in any of the plantations, repugnant to any law, made or to be made in this kingdom relative to the said plantations, shall be utterly void and of none effect."

We wish this gentleman would give his opinion upon the old statute *De Tallagio non concedendo*, on which seems to be founded the reason why the British parliament ever attempted to impose a tax upon Ireland, the Isle of Man, or upon Guernsey and Jersey.

*Arguments in Behalf of L. G. S.*

GREAT stress is laid on his late majesty's declaration against

\* Salk. 411, 666.

† 2 P. Wms. 75.

‡ 7 Rep. 17 b. Calvin's case. Show. Parl. C. 31.



L— G— S—. Did not the same authority which censured L— G—, protect Admiral Lestock? And was not Lestock equally, if not more guilty? If the one was protected through the prejudice of ministers, might not the other be censured under the like prejudice? Did not two ships under Lestock break from him, and engage, and were applauded for doing so? And might not lord G— have done the same at Minden, if the duty had appeared pressing? Is the suffering an enemy to retire unattacked, always culpable? And did not the duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, suffer a body of Bavarians to retire, in the face of his victorious army, without the least hindrance? Did not Sir John Mordaunt, and the present secretary of state, come back from the coast of France, without landing the troops? And yet, does any man impute that affair to any want of spirit in either? Is it not most probable, L— G— S—, embarrassed with contradictory orders, was necessitated to elapse the time of engaging? And is it not most likely, the court-martial degraded him more to set an example to others, than from any conviction of his guilt? Which is plainly the sense of a British K—, towards an injured British subject; and the court-martial free him from either cowardice or disaffection, otherwise they must have passed a different sentence.

*Arguments against L. G. S.*

A Minister should be, what Cæsar wished his wife to be, *non solum sine crimine, sed etiam sine labe*, not only without a crime, but also without the imputation of one. Whether L— G— S— was ever really guilty of any misbehaviour, or not, I will not take upon me to determine. His country found him guilty; to suppose, therefore, he was not, is to impeach the justice, the honour, the integrity, of many brave, not German, but British officers, who on their oaths after impartially hearing the best defence he could make, found him so. The late king, whose peculiar talent was war, thought him so; nay, thought him so eminently so, that he commanded his sentence to be read at the head of his troops in all parts of the world. The judicious, therefore, must

still give greater credit to the evidence of his fellow officers, and the sentence of his compatriot judges, both taking on oath, than to the bare assertions or idle queries of a few nameless writers, who may be, and who are suspected of being his creatures.

I must, therefore, beg leave of these writers to suppose he was actually guilty of some misbehaviour, as I cannot conceive so many worthy officers perjured, or the experienced good old king mistaken. And on this supposition I cannot be over much elated at his approaching administration. His abilities may be great, but should he likewise prefer *PRIVATE PIQUE*, as it is suspected he did at Minden, to national advantage, they will in so exalted a station enable him to do the greater mischief. And if such should be the case, what have not they to fear, who had honesty enough to bear testimony against him, or integrity sufficient to find him guilty: or how, in any case, can they serve under him in one station, with honour, who was by the voice of his country thought unworthy to command them in another? I would not, therefore, for their own sakes in particular, and for their nation's in general, have a person of suspected character employed in any place of trust till there cannot be found one to fill it, whose ability, honour and integrity, have never been impeached. While we have so many of this character, I cannot help saying of L— G— S— in the words of Queen Hecuba,  
*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis Tempus eget.*

*ADVICES from the EAST-INDIES.  
Extract of a Letter from Baneres, February 10.*

“THE 6th of last month Major Munro left the army; and the command devolved on Sir Robert Fletcher, Major in the company's service. As he was to have the command but for a short time, Major Carnac being ordered by the governor and council to proceed to the army for that purpose, he was resolved to make the best use of his time, and has indeed done great things. About a month before Major Munro's departure, we had met with two severe repulses in our attacks against a fort situated on the top of an  
high



high hill, and on the river: We had made a breach in the walls, and a storming party was ordered to mount it, but from the steepness of the hill, and the torrent of stones that were rolled from it, it was impossible to get up it. The next night another trial was made but to the same effect: We had many men killed, and many officers wounded, and almost all the cadets, who went upon the service. Major Munro upon this withdrew all the forces sent upon this expedition, in order to strengthen the army which he was then putting in order to withstand Suja Dowlah's, who on hearing our repulses, had flattered himself that he should stand a good chance of beating us. We encamped under the walls of Baneres, waiting his approach. His infantry and artillery did not come within fifteen miles of us; but his horse were continually skirmishing with our advanced posts. It was thought improper to move our situation; we secured Baneres from the ravage of his horse, who would certainly on our movement have plundered it. In this situation were our affairs when Sir Robert came to the command. He resolved to attack them. He left a party in Baneres to defend it against whatever might come against it, and on the fourteenth, at twelve o'clock at night, marched off with the army towards the enemy, who lay about sixteen miles from him. The third day he came up with them. They three times drew up to fight him; but would not stand at last. When he had routed them, he sent a large detachment against the fatal fort. The governor of which, after there were three practical breaches made in the walls, delivered up the keys of the fort, with tears in his eyes, and with these affecting words, in the sight of all his troops.

"I have endeavoured to act like a soldier; but deserted by my prince, and left with a mutinous garrison, what could I do? God and you (laying his hand on the koran, and pointing to his soldiers) are witnesses, that to the faith of the English I now trust my life and fortune."—What a noble behaviour! Becoming the bravest and most polished European. His troops had been without pay for above six months.

Sir Robert was not less successful against Eliabad; so that little now is wanted to complete the ruin of Suja Dowlah.

We daily expect Lord Clive, and hope the next campaign will conduct us, under his auspices, to Delly, to establish the emperor, who is again in our possession, on the throne of his ancestors."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE conclusion of the first book of the Divine Legation of Moses contains some reflections on the intermediate state of the soul—which seem liable to the following remarks:

1. Dr. L. by an appeal to the scriptures, and by positive declaration toward the end of his book, is averse to considering the question in a metaphysical light, as tending only to perplex and confound, not convince the understanding. So that whatever disputant is now desirous of bringing the question to a fair issue with that learned gentleman—has only to oppose that chain of scripture arguments produced by him, by one of the same metal as strong—for the cobwebs of metaphysics will not answer his purpose.

2. With regard to the Sadducean principle of the soul being but a quality, which makes way for a most notorious argument, thus I answer; presuming I enter into the meaning of the soul-sleeping professor at Cambridge. Dr. L.—considers the soul as an essential part or quality, if you will, of the compound, conscious being, man. Now upon the dissolution of this being, its parts or qualities cease to be, until God shall be pleased, in conformity with his gracious promises, to revive it again.

This intermediate state is aptly enough expressed by the sleep, not applied separately to the soul, but to the whole man. So that all Dr. W---'s notable reasoning against the sleep of a quality, is but buffetting the air.

3. Next comes the sophism of the polytheist: Dr. Law says, "All philosophical arguments drawn from our notions of matter, and urged against the possibility of life, thought, and agency, being so connected with some portions



portions of it as to constitute a compound being or person, are merely grounded on our ignorance" (here the unfair quotation ends, to make way for an odious unmeaning comparison)

"And will prove equally against known fact and daily observation." And this he confirms by natural history.

Just so, says, W--, the polytheist argues. "All arguments from metaphysics for the unity are manifestly vain and merely founded on our ignorance." Now to make this ill meant comparison hold, he ought to have added as does Dr. L. "And will prove equally against known fact and daily observation." But this would have spoiled all, for in this case the metaphysical arguments are confirmed not contradicted by experience, from which may be deduced many moral arguments in support of the unity.

4. But the very texts which might seem to give a handle to the polytheist are found likewise asserting the unity as "we three are one," &c. But how few and inconsiderable are the texts if we read the appendix with an open heart, which can be opposed to the constant tenor of the scripture as there discovered to us!

5. Dr W. makes the believers answer the polytheist, by asserting that the scriptures take the unity and existence of God for granted, as truths demonstrable by natural light.

To this though not immediately belonging to this question, I answer, that the christian scriptures do in general take the existence and unity for granted, and upon that foundation raise their christian superstructure. But wherefore take them for granted? Not, I believe, because reason can demonstrate them, but because God has dealt with man from one revelation less, to another more perfect. He had from the beginning revealed himself to the earliest inhabitants, of this globe, and kept up a long communication with them, teaching the knowledge of himself and of other duties. After this he selected a people to keep up these two grand truths in the world. It is reasonable to believe that human wit added nothing worth the addition to these gracious discoveries. God created man with such an understanding as easily to discern the justice and conformity of these truths to

her nature as soon as they were proposed. This knowledge, thus spread abroad, it was needless for christianity to go back to the elements---and so far they were taken for granted. But even here, in cases where this knowledge was well nigh obliterated, as at Athens and Lycaonia, they did go back to that foundation. In short there are many things beyond the reach of our understandings, and so I believe is the knowledge of our blessed creator beyond what he is pleased to reveal. Finally, if we consider the extreme ignorance of the wisest pagans on this subject, subtract from what they have said of the value of tradition, and carefully attend to Leland's Refutation of W---'s dream concerning the unity as a doctrine of the mysteries in the pagan worship---it will not I think appear that these truths are demonstrable by reason or as such, taken for granted in the scripture. Nor does this appear to me to contradict St. Paul's reasoning to the Romans. It is sufficient for his argument that having a traditional knowledge of the existence and unity they did not keep these truths alive in their minds by the obvious arguments of the order of the creation, &c. Otherwise what tolerable account can be given of idolatry? There can be no instance produced of any useful discovery of reason so absurd and lost in the world, as was the knowledge of the deity. The same moderate share of reasoning which led the first men to this great discovery would have kept it uncorrupted.

6. Just so much then as these are supposed in his sense, so much is the soul supposed an immaterial substance in the scriptures. For was it so, why are there so many texts asserting the contrary which have never been answered.

7. The dreamers (says Warburton) are aware of this (that the soul is supposed immortal, &c.) and therefore hold with the unbelievers (the old cant) that the soul is no substance but a quality only." As to the soul's being a quality I have already spoken so far as it concern's Dr. L. But who are the dreamers aware of this; Dr L. the gentleman here aimed at, has, unluckily for the bishop's candor expressly told us, where he speaks of Tillotson



son (who likewise thought the natural immortality taken for granted in the scripture, when he could not find it asserted there) "that had he considered the point more fully, he presumes he would not have found the scripture taking this natural immortality for granted, but rather taking down the contrary; and the new testament every where insisting on it as the very ground of the whole christian covenant, through which alone we attain to immortality or everlasting life." Is this fair dealing?

8. Next comes a quotation from Dr. Taylor of Norwich. The intent of Taylor in this part of his letter to Dr. Law, from which Dr. W. quotes, is to shew that the soul cannot by any arguments be proved independent of the body, and it appears that he had in his eye those analogy men who from the soul's being secure amid the confusion of some disorders argued its independence on the body. To these he opposes another analogy. "But (says he) we can never prove that the soul of man is of such a nature, that it can and must exist and live, think, act, enjoy, &c. separate from and independent of the body. All our present experience shews the contrary. The operations of the mind depend constantly and invariably upon the state of the body; of the brain in particular. If *some* dying persons have a lively use of their rational faculties to the last, it is because death has invaded some other part and the brain remains sound and vigorous." This is Taylor's trash which be it exploded or not, seems effectually to overthrow all independence of soul and body as analogically deducible. For if the soul is so affected through the several stages of disease as at last to be lost in madness and distraction, what sort of logic will conclude that in the last stage it shall acquire instant vigor and independent activity.

As to Clarke and Baxter, if any authority can be of weight in such a question, to them we oppose Locke and Hartley who, in the two best histories of the human mind, have proved that the motions of the mind are dependent on the body.

9. As to his mushroom sleep, &c. the Dr. may divert himself with them

as long as he pleases, provided he allow that, after the dissolution of this being, God is able to call us again into existence. That he will, we trust our bibles.

10. But this is the same nonsense with which Bishop Bull long ago perplexed the question; as may be seen in his sermons, where Dr. Warburton's concluding argument is drawn out in form. But the misfortune is that it will prove equally against the sleep of the body, which all our adversaries allow to be an expression of scripture, though they did not perceive the consequence when they called it jargon---and against the resurrection of the same body which I take to be a *doctrine* of scripture. For thus the argument may be retorted:

A body is a certain quantity of organized matter; whenever then this organization ends, as at death, there is an end of the body. It follows then, that between death and resurrection there is interposed non-entities of this body as such. Therefore (upon the same principles) there cannot be a resurrection of the same body and to talk of its sleep is absurd. This shews how wisely men consider this question in a metaphysical light!

11. As to the consequences of this doctrine, however slow the prejudiced may be of conviction, they are clearly favourable to it: Nor do men so readily take up with the gloomy prospect of annihilation as is imagined. I doubt whether there ever was a man, (a few fanatic or hypochondriac cases excepted) who had so bad an opinion of his life, as not rather to risk his damnation, than fly deliberately to annihilation for comfort. Instead of Warburton's practical consequences, rather say, "convince the philosophic unbeliever of his inherent immortality, and he will laugh at the doctrine of resurrection as unnecessary."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DR. Cook has obliged your readers with accurate accounts of many dangerous disorders, and has at last given his own case, the most obstinate of any he has hitherto mentioned, and it may justly be deemed incurable.

If I may venture on a definition I should



should call his case a discomfiture of the brain, occasioned, perhaps, by an uncommon concern for his patients, and anxiety for their welfare. An infirmity of the intellectual organs, liable to increase with age. That the Dr. is an honest, well meaning man, I believe, but his account of the spectres he has seen, heard, and felt, amounts to no more than fairytales, and are solely the creatures of his own imagination.

That there is no space we know of, void of its peculiar inhabitants is allowed, but how comes the doctor to think of furnishing our gross atmosphere with spiritual beings, which is found to be the receptacle of the smaller kinds of insects, the ova of some larger, and the lighter vegetable seeds?

As serious as the doctor appears, he must not flatter himself that all your readers can be so on this subject. And the additional value he sets on his house, on account of these invisible, visible, audible, palpable attendants, manifestly discovers, besides a small share of vanity, that he is mastered by a superstition more gross than the most ludicrous wag, I should hope, could have found reason to suggest.

I am, &c. W.

#### A DRAMATIC ANECDOTE.

*He comes to my House; eats my Meat; and——— and when I ask a civil Account of all this——— Sir, says he, I wear a Sword!*

THE original story of Sir John Brute, from which Vanbrugh deviated, is not with certainty known. On all hands it is agreed, that "my lady was not only strictly virtuous, but that Sir John was a fond husband." Some say he was an officer in the army, but more that he was of the law profession, and at the bar. Constant was upon a visit to him, in the country, once upon a time when Sir John was obliged to go out upon urgent business. --- "My dear, says lady Brute, I intreat you not to leave the house whilst Constant remains along with me in it." "I must look over my papers, answered Sir John, which will keep me for some time in the parlour." No sooner had the knight taken leave, than Constant grew sweet upon my lady, he kissed her hand, he kissed her neck, he proceeded to violence; my lady shrieked out so as to alarm her husband, her servants, and the servants

of Constant, who were then in the family: the uproar was instantaneous; Sir John flew like lightning to the room, burst open the door with all his force, and found Constant with his hand clapped to his sword, demanding of him to draw. A duel ensued; Constant got wounded, according to some, in the thigh; according to others, in the left arm; and was immediately obliged to quit the house, "So far the MS. in the Brit. Mus. It is reported, that Sir John sought his damages in the regular course of law; if this be a fact, the particulars may, with more certainty, be known, by searching the records whenever they can be perused.

*Description of the Province of ULSTER, one of the Four into which IRELAND is divided, with an Accurate MAP of that Province.*

THIS province is bounded on the east by the Irish sea, on the west, by the western ocean, on the north by the Deucalionian ocean, on the south with the province of Leinster, and on the S W by the province of Connaught; it is of a round form and about 420 miles in circumference. The chief city is Londonderry, and it contains six bishops sees (Raphoe, Derry, Down, Clogher, Dromore and Kilmore) besides the primacy of Armagh. It takes in the counties of Donnegai or Tyrconnel, Antrim, Fermanagh, Derry and Down, all bordering on the ocean, and the inland counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh and Tyrone, which include ten market towns, twenty-nine boroughs, which send members to parliament, and three-hundred and sixty-five parishes. This province is particularly well-watered, and was anciently well wooded; and the fertile meadows, the hanging hills and the spacious plains, fit for tillage or pasture, make it delightful to the traveller as well as fruitful to its inhabitants. But what renders it superior to the rest of Ireland is the great linen manufacture which is carried on in it; which spreads over it a face of industry and commerce unknown, at present, in the other parts of the kingdom. (See a whole sheet map of Ireland and a description of that kingdom in our vol. for 1764, p. 64. — Also a map and description of the province of Leinster, in our last vol. p. 385.)

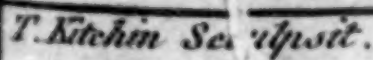
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T. Kitchen Sculp.









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## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our last Vol. p. 656.*

FROM the foregoing abstract of this long act, the reader may see what a number of people might have been, and indeed may still be, surprized into penalties and prosecutions by the conciseness of its title; for, by a clause towards the end of it, we find it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, not otherwise provided for, may be sued for before the respective courts above appointed, within six months after committing the offence; and shall be payable, one moiety to his majesty, and the other moiety to any person who shall sue or prosecute for the same; and may be recovered and levied either by the usual execution of the law of Scotland, or by distress and sale (rendering the overplus, after all charges are deducted) by a warrant signed by the judge or magistrate before whom such offender shall be convicted, which warrant shall contain a power to enter houses, and break open doors, in order to make such distress effectual; and may be carried into execution without necessity of any previous intimation of the conviction; but not till six days after the conviction.

The courts here meant must be the justices of peace in England, and in Scotland the justices of peace, the sheriff or steward court, and the bailie court in boroughs; for there are no other courts above in this act appointed; but I must suppose, that this clause, notwithstanding the general words, was meant to relate only to retailers of beer, ale, &c. and the clerks of the peace in Scotland: and that the clause I have before mentioned, which impowers one or more justices to hear and determine the said offences against this act, was meant to relate only to retailers of beer, ale, &c. and the clerks of the peace in England; and consequently that all the other penalties inflicted by this act are to be sued for and recovered by virtue of the first of the four last January, 1766.

clauses of this act, which enacts, that all penalties and forfeitures inflicted by this act, not herein before otherwise disposed of, shall be paid, one moiety to his majesty, the other to the informer and prosecutor, with full costs of suit, to be recovered by action, &c. in any court of record, &c.

Therefore it were to be wished, that the penalties, which were to be sued for by the two other clauses, had been distinctly expressed; but I must suppose that, as it was near the end of the session when this act was ordered to be brought in, and as the frauds required the immediate application of a remedy, the act was drawn up and passed in too great a hurry, of which the penult clause is a remarkable proof. By this clause it is enacted, that the money arising by the duty by this act charged upon the admission into any corporation or company, shall be applied to the same uses as the former duty; and the money arising by the additional duty of 20s. by this act charged on policies of assurance, shall be applied as the former duties were. Now in this act there is not such a duty charged upon any policy of assurance. From the 6th resolution of the committee of ways and means of May 6th \*, being one of them on which this act was founded, it appears, that such a duty was intended, but, in the hurry, it seems, it was forgot to insert any enacting clause for this purpose.

This hurry was probably the reason why the title of this act was made so imperfect, a neglect which is of the most dangerous consequence to the subject; for considering the great number of acts now passed in every session of parliament, it is not to be supposed, that they are all read with attention as soon as published, even by our lawyers, much less by our merchants, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, who have always too much business upon their hands to think of reading any act of parliament, unless from the title,

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which

\* See our last vol. p. 398.



which they see in the Gazette, they can perceive that it may affect them, or the trade they are concerned in. For this reason the title of every act ought to be an index to, or a compleat abstract of, the act itself; and as it is always with pleasure I applaud any public measure, or the conduct of any public minister, when I can do it with sincerity, I cannot upon this occasion omit observing to the honour of the late speaker of the house of commons, that, during the many years he with so much dignity filled the chair of that house, he took particular care, that the title of every act, passed in his time, should some way or other point to every thing contained in the act itself.

And as it will be absolutely necessary to make some act in the next session of parliament, either for repealing, or for amending this act, I hope care will be taken to give that new act such a title as may give some notice of its contents to every person that may be affected either by the amending or amended act. I likewise hope that, upon that occasion, several other amendments will be made, beside that relating to the 20s. duty on policies; for I can see no reason why one justice of the peace in England should be impowered to pass sentence and punish an offence, which by the same act is made to require the concurrence of two justices in Scotland. As little can I see a reason why the prosecution of every offence, made so by this act, should not be limited to be within six months after committing, or at least after discovery of the offence, as in my humble opinion it seems to shew a disregard to the ease and security of the subject, to create offences by act of parliament, and leave the prosecution without any limitation; and to enact that a man's house should be broke open, and his goods seized, without an intimation of any conviction, shews still a greater disregard, unless it had been expressly enacted, that every summons for appearance upon the prosecution should be personally served upon the supposed offender; for we all know what tricks may be played with regard to every other sort of service, and by some malicious trick of this kind, an honest innocent man may have his

house broke open, and his goods seized, before he has heard of any prosecution, especially as it is not determined either by this act, or by the said act of the 29th of Geo. II. what quantity of liquor sold shall denominate the seller to be a retailer, consequently a brewer, of small beer or some of our strong ales, may innocently commit a breach of these acts without knowing it, and an informer may swear, nay may really think, that a man has retailed beer or ale without a licence, though by such sale he cannot by law be deemed a retailer; therefore, no such informer, let him think what he will, can be indicted, and punished for perjury; and what may not a spiteful man do when he knows that he is secure against punishment, and has a pretence for representing himself to his patrons as a diligent faithful officer, though in that particular case he was by his fidelity and diligence led into a mistake.

May 8. Upon motions severally and distinctly made by Mr. Jenkinson, the following resolutions of the committee of ways and means, and of the committee of supply, were respectively again read, viz. The two resolutions of the 28th of March, the 2d resolution of the 4th of April, the 2d resolution of the 10th of April, the 7th resolution of May the 6th, the first resolution of May the 7th, and the 2d resolution of the committee of supply of the 2d of April; after which it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in upon the said resolutions; and that Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Whately, and Mr. Paterfon, should prepare and bring in the same; and then upon a motion made by Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, an instruction was ordered to the said gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bill for indemnifying persons who have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerkships, and to give further time for the making and filing such affidavits.

According to these orders Mr. Paterfon presented to the house, on the 9th, a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, out of the sinking



sinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1765; and for indemnifying persons who have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerkship, and to give further time for making and filing such affidavits: Which bill was then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time; as it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for the 13th. On that day as soon as the said order was read, the following instructions to the committee were severally moved for and ordered, viz. That they have power to receive a clause of credit; that they have power to receive a clause of appropriation; and that they have power to receive a clause, for making a proper allowance to the receivers general in Scotland of the duties granted by the act 31 Geo. II. chap. 22. for their trouble in receiving and accounting for the duties upon offices and employments granted by the said act. All which clauses having been accordingly received by the committee, and made part of the bill, it passed afterwards in common course and received the royal assent at the end of the session, with some additions to its title in consequence of the above instructions.

As to all the clauses in this act founded upon the resolutions, they only enacted that the several sums therein mentioned should be applied towards making good the supply granted for 1765, in general, or to the services for which they had been voted by the committee of supply in particular, but as to the clauses, founded upon the instructions, they require some further explanation. By the clause of credit the commissioners of the treasury are impowered to raise, if they find it necessary, 2100000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, at whatever interest, that is to say, the lowest interest they can procure it for, and not only the Bank but all persons have leave to lend any sum or sums not exceeding 2100000*l.* at what interest they may please to accept of, upon the said credit; for though the clauses of credit in the malt and land tax acts limit the interest of the money to be borrowed thereupon not to exceed 3*l.*

10*s.* *per cent.* \*, yet in this act it was absolutely necessary for the preservation of public credit, and consequently right, not, to lay the treasury under any limitation with regard to the interest; however I must suppose, that our ministers had good ground to believe, that this whole sum could be borrowed at less than 4*l.* *per cent.* for both which I shall in my history of the next bill give my reasons.

As to the clause of appropriation, the reader may judge from the resolutions of the committee of supply what services the several sums granted by that committee were appropriated to; and as to the clause added in consequence of the third instruction, I must take notice, that by the said act of the 31st of Geo. II. it was enacted, that the duties thereby charged upon offices and employments of profit, and upon pensions and gratuities payable out of his majesty's revenue in Great-Britain, exceeding 100*l.* *per ann.* a deduction of one shilling in the pound should be made, which was to remain in his majesty's exchequer at Westminster, or to be transmitted thither by those by whom such monies were payable in England; but as to the deductions in Scotland, they were to be paid at the city of Edinburgh to such person, or persons, as the treasury should appoint, who were to transmit the same to his majesty's exchequer at Westminster. Thus in the method of taxation we have been in for so many years, every new tax gives the crown, or rather the ministers of the crown, a power to appoint new officers with new salaries, which salaries are to be deducted out of the first and readiest of the duties they receive. Can we wonder that our grandees should be so fond of being ministers of state? Can we wonder that our ministers of state for the time being should have such an influence at every election? Can we wonder that all ministers of state should be so fond of continuing us in the same method of taxation, though so evidently destructive of our trade as well as constitution?

But in passing the said act of the 31st of Geo. II. it was, it seems, for got to give this new receiver, or these new receivers to be appointed in Scotland, a power to deduct any thing for



for themselves, therefore by this clause it is enacted, that such receiver may retain out of the monies which have been and shall be paid into his hands, in pursuance of the said act, such sum, as a compensation for his trouble, as his majesty shall appoint, not exceeding 3d. in the pound. I should be glad to be informed why the appointment of a particular receiver-general for these duties was more necessary in Scotland than it is in England; for as they are to be raised and collected by the commissioners and collectors of the land tax in Scotland as well as in England, why might not these collectors have transmitted the money to the general receiver of the land tax at Edinburgh?

The last clause of this act is that which was added in pursuance of the abovementioned instruction given to the gentlemen, who had been ordered to prepare and bring in the bill; for explaining of which I must observe, that by the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 23. for the better regulation of attornies and solicitors, it was enacted, that none should be allowed to practice as such, unless regularly admitted as prescribed by that act; and that no person should be admitted unless he has been bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk for five years to an attorney, or solicitor, legally sworn and admitted, and had for that term continued in such service; and further, that every attorney is named should, after admission, be enrolled by the proper officer of the court in which he is admitted. Then by the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 46. it was enacted, that every person, who shall be bound by contract in writing to serve as a clerk for any attorney or solicitor, shall, within three months after the date of every such contract, cause an affidavit to be made and sworn of the actual execution of the same, and in every such affidavit shall be specified the names of every such attorney or solicitor, and of every such person so bound, and their places of abode respectively, together with the day of the date of such contract; and every such affidavit shall be filed, within the time aforesaid, in the court where the attorney or solicitor, to whom such person shall be bound, hath been enrolled, as an attorney or sollici-

tor, with the proper officer, who shall sign a memorandum of the day of filing on the back, or at the bottom of such affidavit. And further, that no person shall be admitted or inrolled an attorney, or solicitor, in any court, before such affidavit, so marked by the proper officer, shall be produced and openly read in the court, where such person is to be admitted and inrolled an attorney or solicitor.

Must not every reader, upon the least reflection, perceive, that both the duty and the punishment for neglect of that duty, are, by this regulation, placed upon the wrong object? As there is no such affidavit, or filing, required by the said act for the better regulation of attornies, how can a young man, just entered into his apprenticeship, or clerkship, know, how can his parents, or friends, imagine, that the causing of such an affidavit to be made and filed, within three months after the execution of his indenture, is absolutely necessary for intitling him to reap the proper benefit of his five years service, and of the knowledge he may acquire by that service? From the nature of things, or from what is customary in all other trades, no such thing can be supposed, and as little can it be supposed, that either he or his friends have, before that time, read over, and treasured up in their memory, even the titles of all our statutes relating to attornies. It is, indeed, the duty of an attorney to do so, and it was the duty of the attorney they contracted with, to inform them of what was necessary to be done upon the occasion; but it was not his interest to perform that duty; for it is the interest of every attorney, that no new one should ever be admitted whilst he continues in practice; and, from the nature of mankind, we may suppose, that a man is apt to neglect that duty, which it is not his interest to perform.

Accordingly, we have by experience found such an aptitude in attorneys to neglect their duty upon such occasions, that since the passing of this act, our legislature has often been put to the trouble to add to some bill, they had ordered to be brought in, such a clause as this now under consideration, by which they indemnified from all incapacities and disabilities incurred



incurred, by neglecting to cause such affidavits to be sworn and filed within the time limited by law, providing they should cause them to be duly sworn and filed on or before the 10th of October then next. The frequent renewal of this indemnifying and indulging clause is a manifest proof of the good nature of the British legislature, and of the care they take that no innocent man shall suffer by any law they make; but I am surprised it did not suggest to them an amendment of the said act 22 Geo. II. chap. 46. by enacting that every attorney and solicitor who shall bind, by contract in writing, any person to serve him as his clerk, shall within three months after, &c. and then alter the incapacitating clause to enact, that the attorney, in case of neglect, should forfeit to his clerk 100*l.* over and above what he received with him as an apprentice fee, or otherwise be at the expence to procure a private act of parliament, for restoring his clerk to that capacity which he had lost by his wilful neglect, or gross and inexcusable ignorance.

This would be placing both the duty and the punishment upon the proper object; and if it be necessary to have the affidavit sworn, and filed so soon after the execution of the contract, as I believe it is to prevent collusion between attorneys and their clerks, I am very certain that this method would be much more effectual for that purpose. And as an attorney may get himself admitted in more courts than one, the act should direct the affidavit to be filed in the court, or one of the courts, in which the attorney is himself admitted and inrolled.

May 9, the resolutions of the committee of supply which were agreed to by the house on the 28th of March last\*, having upon motion been again read, it was ordered, that a bill be brought in pursuant therunto; and the same gentlemen, who had brought in the last mentioned bill†, were ordered to prepare and bring in this bill. The next day Mr. Paterson presented to the house accordingly a bill for redeeming a certain part of the joint stock of annuities established by an act made in the third year of his majesty's reign, in respect of several na-

vy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 13th, and committed to a committee of whole house for next morning; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

The passing of this act was in some measure become absolutely necessary for the preservation of public credit, long before the bill was brought into the house; for on the 28th of March, as soon as the said resolutions of the committee of supply were agreed to by the house, it was ordered that Mr. Speaker do *forthwith* give notice, that one fourth part of the capital stock of annuities after the rate of 4*l.* *per centum per annum*, granted in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in, and cancelled pursuant to an act of the third year of his majesty's reign, *will* be redeemed and paid off on the 25th of December next, after discharging the interest then payable for the same, agreeable to the clauses and powers of redemption contained in the said act ‡.

Although it has been the practice to give such a notice as this, as soon as a resolution for paying off any part of our national debt, and for granting money for that purpose, had been agreed to by the house of commons, yet I must beg leave to think, that it would be more agreeable to our constitution to postpone giving any such notice, until a bill pursuant to such resolutions has been brought in, passed through both houses, and received the royal assent; for though such resolutions should be first agreed to, and the bill for carrying them into execution first brought in and passed by the house of commons, yet we know that no money can be issued for that purpose until the bill has passed into a law, and that both the king and the house of lords have, by our constitution, a right to refuse their concurrence to any bill passed by the house of commons; therefore, until the three branches of our legislature have concurred in passing such a bill as this, it seems to be a little premature

\* See our last vol. p. 391. † See before p. 10. ‡ See act 3, Geo. III. chap. 9. sect. 18.



ture to give any express notice of a redemption.

Upon any such occasion the king or the house of lords may think, that the money ought to be applied to the redemption of some other part of the national debt, or to some other, and as they think more necessary purpose; and the house of commons is not to take an assurance from any minister, that the king will certainly give his assent, or from any lord, or number of lords; that their house will certainly give their concurrence, to any bill proposed to be brought in: I say, they are not so far to depend upon such an assurance, as to anticipate their notice of redemption; because a contest about the application of the money of the sinking fund, between any two branches of our legislature, might injure our public credit, which, like private credit, depends very much upon the opinion of mankind; and upon some future occasion such an anticipation might provoke such a contest, as it seems to be done with a design to deprive both the sovereign, and the house of lords, of that right they have to refuse their concurrence with the house of commons, as to the bill then passed by them; which would have the greater effect upon the jealousy of their lordships house, as the commons already contend, that no money bill sent up by them can be altered or amended in the house of peers, and this might be suspected as a foundation for a new claim, that their lordships have no right to refuse their concurrence with any money bill sent up by the commons.

Upon the present occasion, as we were in this session obliged to raise 800,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills, beside the 1500,000*l.* that was to be raised by annuities and a lottery, his majesty and the house of lords might have thought that it would have been better to have applied the 800,000*l.* towards preventing the necessity of contracting a new debt, than to have applied it to the payment of an old debt, and if we had not been certain of being able to borrow that money at a less interest than 4*l.* *per cent.* they would have been in the right had they thought so; as by such a measure we encourage the trade of stock jobbing, a trade which we ought, as much as we can

without prejudice to the public, to discourage and prevent; therefore, I am convinced, that our ministers had before secured their being able to borrow the 800,000*l.* at a less interest than 4*l.* *per cent.* perhaps at less than 3*l.* *per cent.* which was a saving of above 8000*l.* to the public. This justified the measure, and it justified the house of commons in anticipating the notice of redemption, because by the rectitude of the measure they were assured of the concurrence both of their sovereign, and of the other house of parliament.

However, as such a notice lays the other two branches of our legislature under a sort of necessity of agreeing to what is proposed, it must be allowed to be a departure from our antient constitution, for the same reason that what we call tacking has always been deemed an incroachment upon our constitution: It is therefore a precedent which I hope will not hereafter be often followed; for I am afraid of every departure from our antient constitution; because, from the whole tenor of our history we may learn, that every material departure from it has been attended with fatal consequences to the nation.

From this history of the act, the substance of it must in a great measure appear. In the preamble, after reciting the act 3 George III. chap. 9. it proceeds thus, And whereas the commons have resolved, that one fourth part of the said capital stock be redeemed, and paid off on the 25th of December, 1765, and several public notices have been given of the said resolution by the speaker of the house of commons, pursuant to the order of that house, therefore it is enacted, that the notices aforesaid shall be deemed good and sufficient within the intent and meaning of the said act, for the redemption of one fourth part of the said capital or joint stock, and of the annuities attending thereon, and the same shall be redeemable and redeemed accordingly. Clause 2, directs the money for this purpose to be issued and paid to the Bank, out of all, or any of the supplies of last session, not wholly appropriated to any other particular use. — 3. Directs money to be issued to the Bank by way of imprest and upon account, out of the sinking fund, for paying the annuities attending



attending the said fourth part from the 29th of September to the 25th of December.—4. The money so issued from the sinking fund to be replaced out of the supplies granted in the next session.—5. The annuities to the 25th of December to be paid, though the principal should be paid before that time.—6. and 7. Saves harmless the Bank, and all persons that may be sued for any thing done in pursuance of this act.

These were the most important bills, or clauses in bills, that were passed into laws during this session, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committees of supply, or of ways and means; and as the rest had a connection with other affairs, I shall take notice of them as they occur in my history of those bills which in this session had the good fortune to be passed into laws, the most important of which was that commonly called the Regency bill, which was introduced as follows:

[To be continued in our next.]

To the **P R I N T E R**, &c.

S I R,

I Lately made a tour into Derbyshire, and the neighbouring counties, which are replete with subjects of rational curiosity. But what mostly engaged my attention, and what best deserves the notice of an intelligent observer, is the navigation made by his grace the duke of Bridgewater, in Lancashire. \* This navigation, which was begun about six years ago, bears vessels of sixty tons burthen, and is carried over two large rivers, the Irwell and Mersey, one of which is navigable: And to see vessels passing both over it and upon it at the same time, affords a most curious and pleasing prospect.

The fough, or addit, which was necessary to be made in order to drain the water from the coal-mines, is made navigable for boats of six or seven tons burthen, and forms a kind of subterraneous lake, which runs about a mile and a half under ground, and communicates with the canal. This lake, which leads to the head of the mines, is arched over with brick, and is just wide enough for the passage of the boats. At the mouth of it are two folding doors, which are closed so soon as you enter; and you then proceed by candle-light, which casts a

livid gloom, serving only to make darkness visible.

But this dismal gloom is rendered still more awful by the solemn echo of this subterraneous lake, which returns various and discordant sounds. One while you are struck with the grating noise of the engines, which, by a curious contrivance, let down the coals into the boats; then again you hear the shock of an explosion, occasioned by the blowing up of the hard rock, which will not yield to any other force than that of gunpowder: the next minute your ears are saluted by the songs of merriment, from either sex, who thus beguile their labours in the mine.

When you have reached the head of the works, a new scene opens to your view. There you behold men and women almost in the primitive state of nature, toiling in different capacities by the glimmering of a taper. Some digging the jetty ore out the bowels of the earth; some again loading it in little waggons made for the purpose: others drawing those waggons to the boats.

To a superficial observer, such scenes serve only to amuse the sight by their novelty; but, to a reflecting mind, they afford ample matter of instruction. When we behold a part of our species deprived of sun-shine, the common inheritance of mankind, and buried in a dismal and confined cavern, in which they can scarce rear their form, our feelings prompt us to pity their condition: But when we observe the lively ray of cheerfulness break forth in this scene of darkness and distress, when we behold the glow of health in the midst of damp and suffocation, we then cease to pity them, and begin to examine ourselves: we then discover that our enjoyments above ground serve only to multiply our wants; and we are convinced of the truth of that maxim, which assures us that happiness is every where or no where.

I have hitherto considered these works merely as subjects of curiosity; but what mostly recommends them is their extensive utility. The navigation has already been of great benefit to the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, by reducing the price of coals to near one half less than was usually paid. The poor in particular reap

\* See our map of Lancashire, in our vol. for 1750, p. 486.



reap vast benefit from it, as coals are retailed to them in such small quantities as a hundred weight, at the rate of three pence halfpenny per hundred.

It has likewise afforded great improvement to the lands thro' which it has been cut, by means of the subterraneous drains which have been made to convey the waters under the canal; and it will in a short time effect great improvement in a large tract of moss land, which yields no profit at present: Add to this, that it has proved very beneficial to the tenants of the adjacent lands, by means of the great quantity of marl, which has been discovered and given to them.

When the navigation shall be extended to Liverpool, whither it is expected to be carried in about four or five years, the towns and neighbourhood of Liverpool and Manchester will have the benefit of boats passing every day between the two places, and they will reap the farther advantage of having their goods carried for six shillings per ton, whereas they now pay ten or twelve shillings per ton water carriage. Not to mention that from the difficulty and uncertainty of the passage, great quantities of goods are sent by land, at the expence of about forty shillings per ton.

Such are the advantages already attending, and which are farther to be expected from this noble undertaking, and which has been thus expeditiously and successfully conducted, under the care of two ingenious gentlemen, whose works sufficiently evince their merit.

But it would be unpardonable to withhold the praise so justly due to the noble duke, who called their merit forth; and who, at an age too often spent in riot, or perhaps at best in futile dissipation, applied his attention to useful objects, and had the spirit to hazard so great a part of his fortune, in an undertaking worthy the pursuit of a prince; and which is now likely to prove profitable to himself, as well as beneficial to his country. When the influence of exalted rank, and the power of large possessions, are

thus nobly and usefully exerted, they confer additional lustre on the possessor: and such a laudable application of the gifts of fortune is so rare, that it ought not to pass unnoticed. It is to be hoped, that his grace's noble example will be followed by others, in such parts of the kingdom, where inland navigations may be made for the improvement of trade and commerce: and it is with pleasure we hear that a scheme is in agitation for opening a communication between the two ports of Liverpool and Hull, which will not only be of great immediate benefit to this and other trading towns in the adjacent counties, as well as to the public in general, but may hereafter be made the means of infinite local as well as national advantages, by branches which may be extended to several parts from the main trunk.

Birmingham. I am, sir, yours, &c.

*An Anecdote of Mr. Hamden, Grandson of Mr. Hamden, who opposed the Measures of Charles I.*

**T**HIS gentleman, by his interest, virtue, and ability, it is well known, contributed greatly to the placing the crown of these realms on the head of our deliverer William the Third: but he never commenced courtier. The king could not but value such a man, even when disgusted with him. The archbishop [Tillotson, I suppose] was sent to tell him how well he was esteemed, but he growing into years might like his ease. If he would be lord or earl, he should be either, or have any pension. To the first he answered, that he would die a country gentleman of an ancient family, as he was, and honour enough for him. For the second, he said he would not take the king's money, and the king's servants want bread. He always spake against giving pensions to others, and at such a time as this it was oppression: While he had a role and a can of beer, he would not take the king's money."—Hist. of Massachusetts Bay, by the present lieutenant governor, Mr. Hutchinson.

\* I must not omit to observe that, in digging the canal, a kind of sand, or gravel, was found, which, after repeated experiments, was discovered to be lime; and so good a method of burning it was contrived, that it has been made to supply all occasions hitherto, which have been very great, and has saved many thousand pounds, as lime must have been brought near thirty miles, if this discovery had not been made.



To Dr. Cook.

S I R,

IN the London Magazine, for November last, I attentively read your letter to the author of it, and was somewhat surprized that there should now be living a person capable of writing, and at the same time of maintaining, opinions almost universally exploded, and of attempting to prove their truth from personal experience.

Your affirmations, my good sir, are too solemn to admit a doubt what your faith may be, respecting the agency of aerial spirits; you unquestionably believe to be fact what you assert as such, but surely your most zealous friend, he who most implicitly confides in the sincerity of your declarations, ought before he subscribes his assent to the doctrine they are made to support, at least to enquire how far you have been or may be imposed on, to dispute your judgment, if not your veracity, and carefully examine whether those effects or phænomena which to you appear so marvellous, may not, in reality, proceed from causes the most ordinary, and prove the necessary result of nature's general laws. Superstition hath not yet been exiled so long from this country, but that a score or two of pamphleteers, with principles similar to your own, might (notwithstanding our seeming propensity at present to scepticism and infidelity) encourage the least instructed part of it, to resume that credulity and infatuation, it has so prudently rejected. But *principiis obsta* is a sound maxim and as proper to be adopted for the prevention of confirmed error as of confirmed disease; I shall not therefore think that time wholly lost, which is employed in framing this reply, if it shall be compensated by the preservation of any one weak constitution from that malignity of mistake, to which he may be exposed by the infectious letter, which occasioned these remarks. Your humanity and virtue were so conspicuous in some of your former publications, as to excite an earnest wish for the power to speak as honourably of your intellects as of your integrity, but metaphysical subtleties are traitors to the understanding of man, his waxen wings deceive him when attempting to soar, beyond the confines of this nether world; for thus sublimely raised

Jan. 1766.

he discovers enough only to be positive, but too little to be assured. But when we quit the plain path of common sense, resign our reason as insufficient for our direction in the general concerns of life, and think to supply its defects by pretended recourse to, and immediate communications with, beings of superior nature and intelligence, however amused we may seem to be by such a fictitious exchange, we are in fact subjected to the tyrannical powers of a delusive imagination.

In the beginning of your letter you aver, that ever since you have been twenty-three years of age, you have had an invisible being or beings attend you at times, both at home and abroad, that has, by some gentle token or other, given you warning and notice that you should certainly lose a particular patient or friend. Unless my good doctor, you had informed us what these gentle tokens were, how can we be assured that they proceeded from any other invisible being than your own spirit; tokens which could not with certainty be distinguished from external accident or internal emotion, according to my apprehension, could not be very gentle. Besides, you have the less reason to be positive concerning these token-givers because you know not the number of them who attended, and administered to you the notices you mention; if you allow that there might be a hundred, or ten, or but one, a sober enquirer will be inclined, amidst this uncertainty, to conclude you might be attended by none, and he will be induced the more readily to form this reasonable conclusion, from the apparent insignificance of that business they are supposed to be commissioned to execute. We might have given some little credit to the existence of your divine companions, could you have declared them subservient to the completion of some great or good design, though only that of saving your own soul; could you have allotted them a province adapted to their nature; could you have described them as frequently giving you gentle admonitions of approaching temptation, as warning you to shun the impending danger to your morals, as seasonably rescuing you from folly, vanity and vice, as soliciting you to acts of devotion and beneficence, and

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as confirming your laudable resolutions to do justice and love mercy; we might have revered your spiritual assistants. But is it probable, that you should extraordinarily interest either *superos* or *acheronta* in the maladies of your patients, that either angels or devils should directly concern themselves with your medical practice? Is *their* life or death, think you doctor, a circumstance *tanto vindice dignus*? We cannot properly consider these beings surrounding your person, from the employments assigned to them, as honoured with any elevation of rank in that class of spirits to which they belong, they cannot be commissioned officers of the ætherial host, but absenting privates only, who, intoxicated with too copious a draught of dew or ambrosia, are disposed to be frolicsome with Dr. Cook. But, seriously, how can you be so candid as to infer much benignity of disposition in your celestial acquaintance, from the information they give you of the evil to come? To view future misfortune is to anticipate the pain of it, and I cannot imagine, doctor, how you can derive much consolation as a physician from foreseeing with certainty the loss of your friends and your fees. You proceed to relate how troublesome it (one invisible guest) was during your wife's illness, and that after her death *they* came seldom, and in such a gentle civil and familiar a manner as to please you with their company, and, in your estimation, to improve the value of your house. Truly, doctor, your house is the more valuable to any one who, like you, is fond of the society of spirits; but how could you assure any spectre-loving purchaser of their continuance in the house he might buy? Spirits, like rats in a house, cannot be conveyed to a succeeding tenant, the abode of both, with him, however willing you may be to transfer your property in them to him, must finally depend on the quantity of his credulity and of his cheese.

As a proof that you are no visionary nor deceived by others, you add that *we all*, meaning I presume yourself, wife and family, have had various impressions from *invisible* agents, and I myself by no fewer than three of my senses. How are we to reconcile the seeming contradiction of this passage?

Invisible agents impress three of your senses! you surely could not see them, did you then smell these volatile spirits, my sagacious doctor, with olfactories excelling even Virgil's dogs in their *vis odora*? Indeed, without supposing any refinement of the sense of smelling, I should have imagined you had inhaled the sulphureous effluvia of these beings, had you not informed us in one part of your letter that they could not be devils. But soon after you affirm the notices they give you to be by seeing, feeling, or hearing, without any attempt to explain how aerial beings may be rendered visible or spirit tangible; if you neither saw nor felt the beings themselves, how does what you did see and feel prove their existence? On the contrary, if you affirm that these pure inhabitants of air have been subjected to your sight and touch (the possibility of which subjection must be doubted) how could you so ungenerously refuse to satisfy the curiosity of thousands, who with profound attention would have read your determination whether your spirits are organized like man or not, whether they are transparent or opaque, elastic or non-elastic, luminous or dark, &c? Mere inspection must have enabled you to solve these doubts. More important decisions respecting their origin, means of support, use in the creation, their end or immortality, could not be expected from you, as they never condescended to reply to any one of your questions. Once, indeed, you heard the spiritual agent form an articulate voice, and utter these words "I am gone," which you say were fulfilled by the sudden death of your cousin's daughter, three days after. Now either these words, supposed to be spoken, were not predictive of your cousin's daughter's death; and if not, then probably not the articulate voice of a spirit; but if they must be deemed prophetic, they must at least be allowed to have been as improperly used to communicate the surety of such an event, as any the spirit could have pronounced; a vain mortal should not presume to dictate expression to a nobler being; but certainly his meaning had been less ambiguous, less mysteriously oracular, had he plainly said, "your cousin's daughter is going;" no good reason can I think be given why



why spirits, if they use our language, should not be as much confined as men, in the articles of grammar and good sense, if they hope for any respect in this world. Notwithstanding the pretended words of the spirit are a violation of both the above, and bordering on the Hibernian dialect, though you had more reason to conclude that the spirit was leaving and consequently lowering the value of your house, than that his declaration had the least prospective connection with your relation's death, yet, on this circumstance, you seem principally to establish your opinion that many events have been consequences conformable to the previous notice you have received; whereas their information has sometimes, you allow, been so imperfect, that, like responses of old from the pagan temples, they could not be clearly understood till fulfilled, or as you say till the issue determined the case. You are obliged, my good doctor, to be the more cautious how you interpret the hints you receive, as præmonitions of any particular person's death, since you have made the concession that the time intervening between those hints, and the instance of mortality hinted at, is not determined with any exactness, a month or more, you say, possibly a year or more, may elapse previous to the loss pretended to be foreseen, and if so, what will become of your tokens; for in the space of a year or two, it is more than probable, if your practice is at all extensive, that you will lose more than one or two friends or patients, whether you have been favoured with any tokens or not?

I shall make no other comments on your spiritual day book, than just to signify my two-fold astonishment that you should ever be fatigued with recording the suggestions of an infallible director, and that such director should be so far unacquainted with the duties of human life, as to require more attention than was consistent with the observance of those duties. By recurring to, and relying on, the opinions of the ancients (if you mean the idolatrous ancients) you rather expose than support your argument; the same authority, if submitted to, would lead you into the wilderness of Polytheism, and constrain your belief of five or six hundred deities, the existence of all

which will admit of as easy proof, as of that particular order of beings, for which you so earnestly contend, although I do not recollect that these ancients credited any atmospherical existences, which, if admitted, would suit your particular hypothesis; their genii alone bear any resemblance to your civil gentle beings. But how little to be venerated must the notions of the ancients, in matters purely problematical, appear, when their firm incontrovertible maxims, the immoveable rocks, as they thought, of their belief have been liquified by the radiance of advancing truth? In the morning of the world, the sun of science was not arrived at its meridian. The ancients could perceive but in proportion to their intellectual light; darkness natural or moral produces superstition; superstition, fear; and fear is ever diligent in magnifying or multiplying its objects; men in that dim dawn could discover imperfect knowledge and unimproved arts, which could only be fully disclosed and matured by the light and warmth of succeeding seasons. What a poor system of natural and experimental philosophy could be compiled from all their writings. Now, if you refuse to credit their opinions of what was continually subjected to their inquiries, the figure of the world they lived in, the revolutions of planets, and the construction of their own bodies; if you cannot acquiesce with their notions of geography, astronomy, or anatomy, why will you suffer them to form your creed, for substances invisible, subjects of mere speculation only, about which there may be endless conjecture without any conviction? Milton is quaintly enough introduced as the defender of your faith; but you may as justly suppose he believed in the Urania he invoked, or in the personity of his sin and death as in aerial spirits; whatever chimerical beings he might employ in his *Comus* or *Paradise Lost* as machinery necessary to the embellishment, or conduct of his poetic plan, they are by no means to be considered as representations of the objects of his belief; the possibility of their actual existence is enough for the poet. But alas! how ineffectually would your opinion of spirits be maintained, could you together with Milton's vote, obtain



the concurring suffrage of all the ancients and moderns of christian faith, who have written on the subject; the sense and common experience of mankind must at last give their opinions any validity; though they may be reasonable and philosophical, they may nevertheless be totally fallacious, unless you could prove their conformity to perfect reason and perfect philosophy which is inherent in him alone who passeth all understanding; how presuming in man, illuminated with a single ray of reason, to declare what must be a part of the almighty's universal scheme of creation, before it is manifested to be such! I should be equally exposed to rebuke, was I to affirm the non-entity of spirits; I am not solicitous for proofs that they do not exist. This is a negative incapable of demonstration; your aerial familiars may or may not be: all I would contend for is that, if *they are*, you have not seen, cannot see them, and that if you could, and their intercourse with mankind was permitted, that the end of that permission could not be accomplished by their communications on very uninteresting occasions with three or four persons in a large kingdom, while all the other inhabitants of it were not suffered either to be spectators of their being, or sensible of their agency. If we admit the reality of your spirits, and invest them with the character of sagacious guardians of mankind, why should we limit our ideas of their number and locality, what claim has Leigh to such a share of their vigilance, or your house to the peculiar privilege of being their office of intelligence? Men as moral agents are every where, I presume, in the same defenceless state, and equally require and are entitled to the same spiritual correspondence and protection. Was the favour of these gracious beings at all visibly or palpably experienced, it would not be circumscribed, nor partially distributed, nor dispensed, but to a few in the world in the hours of solitude and darkness, but, like every other display of divine providence, would be general, constant, and indisputable: all would occasionally partake and be sensible of the blessing, and the immediate authors of it would be as universally acknowledged as the existence of their and our supreme creator. But, my

letter being extended to an unusual length, shall engage no more of your patience, nor of the printer's paper, at this time, than just to wish your candid reception of these remarks, and feeble to recommend to you, the following classical prescription:

*Somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas,  
Nocturnos Lemures, portentaque Thessala ride.*

I am, your wellwisher, M. KING.

*Remarks on the Disease called Somnolency.*

THE *coma somnolentum*, or somnolency, is constantly attended with a præternatural propensity to sleep. Inasmuch that those who labour under it, are sometimes overcome with an invincible drowsiness, when in conversation with their friends, and even in the midst of business. This disease chiefly attacks those who are advanced beyond the prime of life, and particularly the corpulent, and those who live luxuriously, neglecting proper exercise or evacuations.

The cause of this disease may be referred to whatever compresses the brain, or by any means prevents the nerves, subservient to voluntary motion, from performing their office. Thus Wepfer and Peyerus have taught us how to procure sleep in dogs by art, merely by a greater or less compression of the brain, when deprived of the cranium. And the same was found to hold good in that remarkable instance of the beggar at Paris, who, by some accident, had lost part of his skull, so that the brain was laid bare. Further, a stupor and sleepiness is occasioned (as is well known) by extravasated blood, in consequence of a fracture of the cranium, but ceases as soon as the extravasated blood is removed by a successful application of the trepan. From hence it may be concluded, that the material cause of somnolency is primarily and originally contained within the substance of the brain. And this conclusion is abundantly confirmed by the dissection of a variety of bodies who have died of soporose affections. Bonetus, Du Verney, and the celebrated Morgagni have almost constantly found the sinews, or blood-vessels of the brain, turgid, and, in a manner, varicose,



varicose, or already ruptured, accompanied with extravasations of blood or serum.

The *coma vigil*, *coma somnolentum*, *carus*, and *lethargy*, seem to differ but in degree, and to be all different modifications of the same cause. It is certain they are all nearly allied to the apoplexy, and if not timely removed, do generally terminate in that most formidable disease. Of this we have a recent instance in the death of his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who had been long affected with a somnolency. At length a blood vessel in the brain giving way, and pouring forth its contents into the neighbouring ventricle, a fatal apoplexy ensued. When his royal highness begun to be affected with rigor and shivering, it is probable that, at that very instant, the blood vessel was ruptured. A rigor is almost a constant concomitant of an hæmorrhage. Thus persons, subject to hemoptoes, or periodical eruptions of blood, perceive a rigor or slight shivering just before the vessel gives way.

The prognosis in soporose affections is generally unfavourable. When the disease is recent, and the compages of the brain not much injured, some faint hopes of cure remain. But when once a rupture, or extravasation, takes place, it is evident that little assistance can be expected from human art.

The treatment, proposed by the generality of authors, appears to me not only inconsistent with the nature of the disease, but highly dangerous. If a rupture and extravasation in the encephalon, are circumstances which ought, as much as possible, to be guarded against, why, in the name of wonder, are violent convulsive motions excited by strong emetics, sternutatories, and other acrid substances, applied to the nostrils, or taken into the stomach? It perhaps may be urged, that these remedies are necessary to awake the patient, and to excite the nervous power. But to what purpose excite the nervous power for a moment, by violent concussions of the whole frame, when the vessels of the brain are distended with blood, or perhaps already ruptured, and pour-

ing forth their contents? As soon as the rupture, or extravasation, is begun, the case (as I have already observed) becomes deplorable. In this desperate situation, if we are desirous to avert, or protract as long as possible, the fatal period, we ought to use such means as are best adapted to the nature of the disease.

The first intention therefore is to cause a speedy depletion of the vessels of the encephalon, by opening the jugular veins, temporal arteries, and, if requisite, veins in different parts of the body at the same time.

2dly, To facilitate the course of the blood into the trunk of the descending aorta, by purgatives, and glysters of speedy operation, also by blisters and cupping glasses, applied to the extremities: these too will likewise contribute to diminish the propensity to sleep, by exciting the nervous power in the muscles of voluntary motion.

3dly, To promote the absorption of grumous blood, or extravasated serum, and forward its expulsion, by repeated diaphoretics, diuretics, and purgatives. And, finally, to strengthen the system in general, by proper food and exercise, and a course of analeptic and tonic remedies.

Nov. 12, 1765. Northamptonensis.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Leigh, Dec. 2, 1765.

TO be inquisitive into the wonderful works of God in the creation is most worthy of a rational and intelligent being; to employ our thoughts upon such curious subjects is to cultivate the highest principles and best inclinations of our nature; though many be deep and intricate, yet they may be found out of those who take delight therein, and, as a competent reward, they are ever capable of affording us a solid and lasting entertainment. To the thoughtful and curious, a fresh addition, of any kind, or degree, of new knowledge, is ever acceptable, come it from whatever quarter it will, and to our great surprise, by study, many strange things have been found out, that were once judged impossible for human nature to discover. In short the study of nature fills the mind



mind with vast, and sublime ideas of the first cause and original of things, and is the best means to preserve it from atheism on the one hand, and superstition on the other.

As the cuckoo was the subject of my last piece, I shall choose the glow-worm for this, as I shall (with your leave) the *Locusta Pulex*, or Flea Locust, for that of my next dissertation.

The glow-worm we see singularly shines very bright in the dark, and though sometimes does thereby prove unlucky to those whose horses being frightened thereby fling off their rider, yet it is most wisely designed for a singular service to the little insect itself, and therefore purposely appointed by nature, who in her infinite wisdom uses various ways to bring about her own useful designs, as the different circumstances and state, attending variety of cases, daily require.

The female glow-worm alone it is that shines so, and that in the inside of her tail too only, and not equally all over her whole body. The main end, or final cause, of which lumination is to invite, to direct, the male unto her, and to those parts appointed for propagation; and which invitation is variously effected by different insects, in different ways: as in crickets and grasshoppers, by certain chirpings, in the death-watch (falsely so called) by gentle tickings, produced by striking the paper hangings, or wainscote linings of a room, or by some other such like particular noise, by way of notice, peculiar to this or that sort of insect, as most suitable to their singular make, and manner of living.

To this purpose *Pere de Pluche*, in his *Nature Displayed*, tells a story of a gentleman, who holding a glow-worm on the palm of his hand admiring the lustre it gave, another of the same species, but without any illumination, lighted down upon that in his hand, directed thither by the light of the female's tail, which the gentleman justly took to be the male insect, and it had wings.

Wherefore the female being without such vehicles, (at least at such times) carries the bright light herself (and that perhaps only in the coupling season) otherwise the male could never

discover her, to light upon her, in order for generation. Yours, &c.

JOHN COOK.

*Customs and Manners of the Indians. From Major Rogers's Account of North-America (See our last vol. p. 676.)*

“THE Indians do not want for natural good sense and ingenuity, many of them discovering a great capacity for any art or science, liberal or mechanical. Their imaginations are so strong, and their memories so retentive, that when they have once been at a place, let it be ever so distant, or obscure, they will readily find it again. The Indians about Nova Scotia and the gulf of St. Lawrence, have frequently passed to the Labrador, which is thirty or forty leagues, without a compass, and have landed at the very spot they at first intended: And even in dark cloudy weather they will direct their course by land with great exactness; but this they do by observing the barks and boughs of trees; the north-side, in this country, being always mossy, and the boughs on the south-side the largest.

It is also observable, that you will rarely find among the Indians a person who is any way deformed, or that is deprived of any sense, or decrepid in any limb, notwithstanding the little care taken about the mother in the time of her pregnancy, the neglect the infant is treated with when born, and the fatigues the youth is obliged to suffer; yet generally they are of a hale, robust, and firm constitution; but spirituous liquors, of which they are insatiably fond, and the women as well as the men, have already surprizingly lessened their numbers, and will, in all probability, in one century more, nearly clear the country of them.

Indeed the mothers, in their way, take great care of their children and are extremely fond of them. They seldom wean them till they are two years old, or more, and carry them on their backs till the burden grows quite insupportable to them. When they leave the cradle, they are very much at liberty to go when and where they please; they are however careful to instruct them early in the use of arms, especially the bow, and are often re-counting



counting to them the exploits and great achievements of their ancestors, in order to inspire them with great and noble sentiments, and lead them on to brave and heroic actions. They introduce them very young into their public councils, and make them acquainted with the most important affairs and transactions, which accustoms them to secrecy, gives them a composed and manly air, inspires them with emulation, and makes them bold and enterprising. They seldom chastise their children, when they are young; they say, because they are not endued with reason to guide them right, otherwise they would not do wrong: When they are more advanced in life, they say, because they are capable of judging, and ought to be masters of their own actions, and are not accountable to any one. These maxims are carried so far, that parents sometimes suffer themselves to be abused by their children; and in the same way, they will excuse any ill treatment they meet with from a drunken man: Should we blame or punish him, say they, when he does not know what he does, or has not his reason? When a mother sees her daughter act amiss, she falls into tears; and upon the other's taking notice of it, and enquiring the cause, she replies, because you so and so dishonour me; which kind of admonition seldom fails of the desired effect. The Indians do not always enter into a formal obligation of marriage, but take companions for a longer or shorter time, as they please; the children which spring from hence lie under no disgrace, but enjoy all the privileges of lawfully begotten children.

The Indian men are remarkable for their idleness, upon which they seem to value themselves; saying that to labour would be degrading them, and belongs only to the women; that they are formed only for war, hunting, and fishing; though it is their province to make and prepare every thing requisite for these exercises, as their arms for hunting, lines for fishing, and to make canoes, to build and repair their houses; but so profoundly lazy are they, that they often make their women assist even in these, besides attending all domestic affairs, and agriculture.

Most of the Indians are possessed of a surprising patience and equanimity of mind, and a command of every passion, except revenge, beyond what philosophers or christians usually attain to. You may see them bearing the most sudden and unexpected misfortunes with calmness and composure of mind, without a word, or change of countenance; even a prisoner, who knows not where his captivity may end, or whether he may not in a few hours be put to a most cruel death, never loses a moment's sleep on this account, and eats and drinks with as much cheerfulness, as those into whose hands he has fallen.

Their resolution and courage under sickness and pain, is truly surprising. A young woman will be in labour a whole day, without uttering one groan or cry; should she betray such a weakness, they would immediately say, that she was unworthy to be a mother, and that her offspring could not fail of being cowards. Nothing is more common than to see persons, young and old, of both sexes, supporting themselves with such constancy under the greatest pains and calamities, that even when under those shocking tortures, which they are frequently put to, they will not only make themselves cheerful, but provoke and irritate their tormentors with most cutting reproaches.

Another thing remarkable among these people, who put on at all times a savage, cruel appearance, is, that those of the same nation, or that are in alliance, behave to each other with an high degree of complaisance and good nature.

Those advanced in years, are rarely treated disrespectfully by the younger; and if any quarrels happen they never make use of oaths, or any indecent expressions, or call one another by hard names; but, at the same time, no duration can put a period to their revenge; it is often a legacy transferred from generation to generation, and left as a bequest from father to son, till an opportunity offers of taking ample satisfaction, perhaps in the third or fourth generation from those who first did the injury. They are not, however strangers to the utility and pleasures of friendship, for each of them, at a certain age, makes



choice of some one near about their own age, to be their most intimate and bosom friend; and these two enter into mutual engagements, and are obliged to brave any danger, and run any risk to assist and support each other; and this attachment is carried so far, as even to overcome the fears of death, as they look upon it to be only a temporary separation, and, that they shall meet and be united in friendship in the other world, never to be separated more, and imagine they shall need one another's assistance there as well as here.

There is no nation of Indians but seem to have some sense of a Deity, and a kind of religion among them; but this is so various, so perplexed and confused, that it is difficult to describe it very minutely. Their ideas of the nature and attributes of the deity are very obscure, and some of them very absurd; but they all acknowledge him to be the creator and master of the world; but how the world was created they know not, and of course have various conjectures about it. Some of them imagine, that men were first rained down from the clouds, and that brute animals descended with them. They seem to have some idea of angels, or spirits of an higher and more excellent nature than man; to these they attribute a kind of immensity, supposing them to be every where present, and are frequently invoking them, imagining they hear them, and act or endeavour to act, agreeable to their desires. They likewise hold of an evil spirit, or demon, who, say they, is always inclined to mischief, and bears great sway in the creation; and it is this latter that is the principal object of their adorations and devotions; they generally address him by way of deprecation, most heartily beseeching him to do them no harm, but avert evils from them: The other they address by way of petition, supposing him to be propitious, and ever inclined to do them good; that he would bestow blessings upon them, and prevent the demon or evil spirit from hurting them; and to merit or procure the protection of the good spirit, they imagine it necessary to distinguish themselves; and that, in the first place, they must become good warriors, expert hunters, and steady marksmen."

*An Account of an Interview between Major Rogers and Pontack, King of the Ottawawas Indians. From the same.*

THE Indians on the lakes are generally at peace with one another, having a wide extended and fruitful country in their possession. They are formed into a sort of empire, and the emperor is elected from the eldest tribe, which is the Ottawawas some of whom inhabit near our fort at Detroit but are mostly further westward towards the Mississippi. Pontack is their present king or emperor, who has certainly the largest empire and greatest authority of any Indian chief that has appeared upon the continent since our acquaintance with it. He puts on an air of majesty and princely grandeur, and is greatly honoured and revered by his subjects. He not long since formed a design of uniting all the Indian nations together under his authority, but miscarried in the attempt.

In the year 1760, when I commanded and marched the first detachment into this country that was ever sent there by the English, I was met in my way by an embassy from him, of some of his warriors, and some of the chiefs of the tribes that are under him; the purport of which was, to let me know, that Pontack was at a small distance, coming peaceably, and that he desired me to halt my detachment till such time as he could see me with his own eyes. His ambassadors had also orders to inform me, that he was Pontack the king and lord of the country I was in.

At first salutation when we met, he demanded my business into his country, and how it happened that I dared to enter it without his leave? When I informed him that it was not with any design against the Indians that I came, but to remove the French out of the country, who had been an obstacle in our way to mutual peace and commerce, and acquainted him with my instructions for that purpose. I at the same time delivered him several friendly messages, or belts of wampum, which he received, but gave me no other answer, than that he stood in the path I travelled in till next morning, giving me a small string of wampum,



pum, as much as to say I must not march further without his leave. When he departed for the night, he enquired whether I wanted any thing that his country afforded, and he would send his warrior to fetch it. I assured him, that any provisions they brought should be paid for; and the next day, we were supplied by them with several bags of parched corn, and some other necessaries. At our second meeting, he gave me the pipe of peace, and both of us by turns smoked with it; and he assured me, he had made peace with me and my detachment; that I might pass through his country unmolested, and relieve the French garrison; and that he would protect me and my party from any insults that might be offered or intended by the Indians; and as an earnest of his friendship, he sent an hundred warriors to protect and assist us in driving an hundred fat cattle, which we had brought for the use of the detachment from Pittsburg, by the way of Presque Isle. He likewise sent to the several Indian towns on the south, side and west end of Lake Erie, to inform them that I had his consent to come into the country. He attended me constantly after this interview, till I arrived at Detroit and while I remained in the country, and was the means of preserving the detachment from the fury of the Indians, who had assembled at the mouth of the strait with an intent to cut us off.

I had several conferences with him, in which he discovered great strength of judgment, and a thirst after knowledge. He endeavoured to inform himself, of our military order and discipline. He often intimated to me, that he could be content to reign in his country, in subordination to the king of Great Britain, and was willing to pay him such annual acknowledgment as he was able in furs, and to call him his uncle. He was curious to know our methods of manufacturing cloth, iron, &c. and expressed a great desire to see England, and offered me a part of his country, if I would conduct him there. He assured me, that he was inclined to live peaceably with the English; while they used him as he deserved, and to encourage their settling in his country; but intimated, that, if they treated him with neglect, he should shut up the way, and ex-

Jan. 1766.

clude them from it; in short, his whole conversation sufficiently indicated, that he was far from considering himself as a conquered prince; and that he expected to be treated with the respect and honour due to a king or emperor, by all who came into his country, or treated with him.

In 1763, this Indian had the art and address to draw a number of tribes into a confederacy, with a design first to reduce the English forts upon the lakes, and then make a peace to his mind, by which he intended to establish himself in his imperial authority; and so wisely were his measures taken that, in fifteen days time, he reduced or took ten of our garrisons, which were all we had in his country, except Detroit; and had he carried this garrison also, nothing was in the way to complete his scheme. Some of the Indians left him, and by his consent made a separate peace; but he would not be active or personally concerned in it, saying, that when he made a peace, it should be such an one as should be useful and honourable to himself and to the king of Great Britain: but he has not as yet proposed his terms.

In 1763, when I went to throw provisions into the garrison at Detroit, I sent this Indian a bottle of brandy by a Frenchman. His counsellors advised him not to taste it, insinuating that it was poisoned, and sent with a design to kill him; but Ponteack, with a nobleness of mind, laughed at their suspicions, saying, it was not in my power to kill him, who had so lately saved my life.

In the late war of his, he appointed a commissary, and began to make money of bills of credit, which he hath since punctually redeemed. His money was the figure of what he wanted in exchange for it, drawn upon bark, and the shape of an otter (his arms) drawn under it. Were proper measures taken, this Indian might be rendered very serviceable to the British trade and settlements in this country, more extensively so than any one that hath ever been in alliance with us on the continent.

#### *Generosity and Treachery display'd.*

THE life of Ardelio was conformable to the severest maxims of truth and reason: He never knew the

E

blesting



blessing of a mother, who died in child bed of him. His father survived to the 18th year of Ardelio's age, and bequeathed him a fortune of 14,000 l. Being apprentice to his father at his decease, and having served but little more than half his time, he chose to compleat the term with the person who was left his guardian; during which he contracted a most passionate love for a young lady in the neighbourhood, of admired beauty, and not inferior to him in point of circumstances. She received his addresses with all proper encouragement, and his first and last entertainment every day, was to revolve in his mind ideal scenes of his future felicity. A person, who had served his apprenticeship with Ardelio his uncle, perceiving his generous disposition, resolved to attempt raising a fortune for himself at Ardelio's hazard, who unhappily believing this perfidious man had for him the regard he pretended, entrusted him with 4000 l. on his bond, to be employed in a certain branch of traffick: The scheme proposed became abortive, but the truth was concealed from Ardelio, under pretence that the produce was not to be remitted home till three years; at the expiration of which term it would not fail to appear with immense profits; and then ample acknowledgments were promised by this miscreant; but, as advantage to himself was no part of Ardelio's inducement only the hope of benefiting his friend, so the same unaccountable precipitate principle of generosity prevailed with, at the solicitation aforementioned, to risque a cargo of equal value, the second year. This was politically intended for sale on a short credit, to cover the disappointment that attended the first voyage which proved a losing one; but this second cargo had the misfortune of falling into the enemies hands; yet the profit, resulting from the first Ardelio was still made to believe would compensate the miscarriage of this adventure, as by this means his friend was likely, in point of advantage, to be but where he was at first. The third cargo was fitted out, the money at least for that purpose issued by Ardelio; but neither the real event of the first, nor of this appeared, till the death of this infamous wretch,

who put an end to his life within four months after obtaining this last confidence. Ardelio was given to understand by a paper left under his betrayer's hand writing, that the first voyage had actually incurred a debt, and that the value of the latter was unfortunately shipwrecked at W—s Ch—c—l—te H—, in a desperate attempt to retrieve all at the gaming table.

Two thousand pounds was now the whole of Ardelio's fortune, who had the mortification to find himself treated first with coldness, and afterwards with all the cruel insolence of contempt, by the father of his adored Belinda, who, by his tyranny, was sacrificed, in the twentieth year of her age, to a wealthy dotard of seventy-two.

Ardelio heard the pointed intelligence with a mind truly heroic, though he suffered upon this occasion all that a soul of the tenderest sensibility could indure, but never permitted a curse to escape him on the perfidy of his betrayer, who left a widow and two children, oppressed with all the miseries of wretchedness and contempt. Ardelio, by a private hand, sent 100 l. to their relief, but forbade that they should be told from whence this supply proceeded, lest gratitude to her injured benefactor should oppress the mind of this unhappy woman. A disorder invincible by art, succeeded to Ardelio's loss of Belinda: Anxiety to conceal it from his friends obliged him to put on an air of gaiety whenever a silent concern spoke their apprehensions, but within five months he was obliged to hear, what at first appeared only as a slight indisposition, treated as a serious matter by a physician, with whom he consulted, and who frankly told him a short reprieve was all he must reckon upon. Two other persons with myself were present at this solemn interview, and the only sorrowful auditors of this melancholy sentence. Ardelio received it without the least emotion, and smiling demanded, *What our tears meant? Since they only could give a man disturbance, who had nothing to hope from this world, and nothing to fear in the next.* He was visited, during the last six weeks of his life, only by myself, and two other particular friends, one of whom would often be gratify-



ng a peevish humour by insinuations to the prejudice of mankind; particularly once he said to Ardelio, that surely now he must be convinced of what he never yet would acknowledge a truth, that depravation had overspread the human species. Indelible be my remembrance of his reply, who, with a sweetness rather to be conceived than expressed, thus delivered himself:

"Your virtue, Severus, would sit upon you with much better grace, if you were more favourable in your allowances to the frailty of human nature; since from frailty, alone, results many an action that over-delicate virtue imputes to a principle of inveteracy. The most cordial pleasure of my declining life (next to the joys of conscious integrity) is to contemplate the general concurrence of mankind, for advancing one another's and the public welfare: The injuries I have sustained do but prove, that one man has profaned the sacred name of friendship, which is no more an argument against the species in general, than the promiscuous distribution of evil to the just, with men of a contrary character, prove the governor of the universe to be a malevolent being. Objects appear to us discoloured by the medium through which we view them; but 'tis the property of judgment to rectify the mistaken evidence of prepossession; and the very genius of that religion we profess, to impute every doubtful action of other men to the most favourable principle it will admit of. 'Tis disingenuous, dear Severus, to affirm, that nature delights in monstrous productions, because prodigious births have sometimes happened."

This was Ardelio's last opportunity of vindicating the injured dignity of human nature; an interval of four days between which and death, he employed in the most endearing offices of friendship, and, in the last moments of his life, embracing me, uttered this tender adieu:

"Were heaven a place of less joy than it is, I should wait with impatience your arrival; there to be again united in a bond of friendship, that death can never vacate, though, for a short season, it may dissolve."

\* The person mentioned in the former part of this story to have embezzled and shipwrecked 12000 l. of Ardelio's fortune.

Ardelio dying without any relations, many of his friends concluded, that he would bequeath what he possessed to some public charity: But how great was their surprize to find, after legacies of fifty pounds to each of his servants, a paragraph in the following words:

"I bequeath to Mrs. ——— relict of my once friend in profession ———, the residue of my fortune, which, I hope, will set her above the need of pity from those who make it a point of honour (falsely so in the highest degree) to visit with contempt the misconduct of the husband and parent upon the innocent widow and children. Could I leave any stronger evidence than this, of my desire that her husband's ungenerous treatment of me should be for ever buried in oblivion, to do it would be but to fulfil the duties of a christian, and to gratify the most forcible propension of my nature."

To Dr. Cook.

S I R, Nov. 16, 1765.

I N the London Magazine for May, 1765, you thus expressed yourself; "It is several days, if not weeks, before the *approach* of a candle, or *offer of some injury*, can make infants twink."

From which observation you conclude, that infants are born as blind as puppies.

To this conclusion I object, that distance and motion are not objects of the visive faculty. You agree with me that distance and motion are not objects of the visive faculty; but then you think my objection of no force, because you have, you say, made no mention of distance and motion. Now, sir, I desire to be informed, what an approach is, if it be not a diminution of distance by motion: be pleased also to explain what you mean by the words—*or offer of some injury*. Doth not this expression shew it to be your opinion that, if infants were not blind, they would by sight perceive variety of dangers? I mean dangers to the eye.

But it farther seems clear to you that if an adult, blind from his birth, was made to see he would immediately twink were his eyes offended with too



much light. Now, sir, I should be glad to know your reason for this opinion. Such a person could not expect, by dropping the eye lid, to prevent the entrance of light, which doth not seem to have any existence external to, or distant from, the eye\*. Neither by dropping the eye-lid could he hope to drive the offensive light out of his eyes, this would be as absurd as if a man should expect to strip a room of its furniture by shutting the door.

In your last paragraph you quote Haller and others to prove the existence of the pupillary membrane. This, sir, is foreign to the purpose: for I have not denied the existence of this membrane; nor have I denied any matter of fact; I have only objected to your reasoning from matter of fact.

I am, sir,

Your most humble servant,

T. I.

*An Account of the new Comedy, called, The Double Mistake, which is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.*

#### M E N.

Lord BELMONT, a nobleman of sense, honour, and spirit; Mr. Ross.

Sir CHARLES SOMERVILLE, his friend, a man of worth and character, labouring under a disappointment in love; Mr. Smith.

Mr. BELMONT, uncle to lord Belmont, an old bachelor; a good natured, weak, amorous man; with a great passion for, and equal ignorance of, medals, statues, and every thing of the *virtu* kind; Mr. Shuter.

Elder FREEMAN, Mr. Hull; a citizen, of fortune, industry, and honour, endeavouring to reclaim

Younger FREEMAN, Mr. Dyer; his brother; one who has slip'd from behind the counter, and sets up for a beau and a fortune-hunter.

Mr. SOUTHERNE, an old, absurd, country gentleman, and an unfeeling father; Mr. Dunfall.

#### W O M E N.

Lady BRIDGET, Mrs. Walker; an old, affected maiden, aunt to lord Belmont, and a great pretender to literature.

Lady MARY, Miss Macklin; a grave,

well-behaved, sensible young woman, sister to lord Belmont.

Lady LOUISA, Miss Wilford; her sister; a lively, giddy, romantic girl.

EMILY SOUTHERNE, Mrs. Matlocks; a modest, tender, delicate; young woman, labouring under an imputation on her character, from several untoward incidents.

THE story of the piece is this: Emily having been ill treated by her father (Mr. Southerne) who, among other cruelties, attempted to force her into a marriage with one whom she detested; but being suddenly taken ill, went to Bath, to which place Emily attended him. Here she happened to meet with a gentleman (Sir Charles Somerville) with whom at school she had contracted an early friendship, which was now grown into a sincere and mutual passion. He solicited the consent of her father to marriage, but was refused. Next morning Mr. Southerne being to leave Bath, Sir Charles requested a last adieu of his dear Emily, after the family were gone to rest. While they were vowing eternal constancy to each other, they heard a noise in an adjoining closet; Sir Charles forced open the door, and, to their mutual astonishment, out rushed a man; Sir Charles called to him to draw; but their fighting was prevented by Emily throwing herself between them. The family, however, being alarmed, and all coming into the room, Emily fled from the indignation of her father; and, running into the street, found the Bath coach at that instant setting out for London, stepped into it, without determining on any thing, except not to return. She took up her first residence at an inn in town, and immediately sent to her friend and relation, Lord Belmont, who being come, she relates to him every cause and circumstance of her distress; and puts herself under his protection. He brings her to his own house, and determines to let her pass for a daughter of a friend in the country, until he can some way or other settle this unhappy affair. While they are in conversation at his lordship's, a message is brought that Sir Charles Somerville is come to wait on his lordship.

\* See Cheselden's anat. edit. 8, p. 300.



lordship. Emily is instantly put into the next closet, and Sir Charles is introduced, who acquaints his lordship with an hasty resolution he has taken of leaving England directly. A deep sigh from Emily being heard, Lord Belmont desires Sir Charles to withdraw, and to call again in half an hour. Emily comes forth, and conjures his lordship to dissuade Sir Charles from his purpose of travelling again; declaring in the strongest manner, her innocence of the closet-affair at Bath. Emily is introduced to his lordship's two sisters, Lady Mary and Lady Louisa; likewise to his uncle Mr. Belmont, and aunt Bridget.

Lord Belmont accomplishes his purpose of persuading his friend Sir Charles to postpone his intended journey for a few days. The next scene is between Emily, aunt Bridget, and the Virtuoso, which is highly entertaining. Aunt Bridget is perfectly ridiculous, with her stiff, starched formality, and pretensions to learning; as is also the Virtuoso, with his nonsense about birds, shells, medals, and coins. One of these last he says he will present to Emily. He calls it his best Otho: it has the true green mould upon it, and is so very antique, that all the traces of the figure are worn out, and it looks for all the world like a bit of plain copper. The whole of this character is perfectly humorous, and is inimitably performed by Mr. Shuter. The scene is next changed to Younger Freeman's lodgings, who is just arrived in town; to him comes his elder brother, a banker in Lombard-street, whom he acquaints with a design, or rather a scheme, he has formed of marrying a lady with 10000*l.* but the elder brother detests and abhors the whole plot, as clandestine and scandalous; and with a severe contempt reproaches his brother's folly, presumption, and artifice. The lady proves to be Lord Belmont's sister, Lady Louisa, whom he imposes upon with false tales of his unalterable passion, &c. The Virtuoso having conceived a passion for Emily's true Cleopatra neck, as he calls it, take an opportunity, when she is alone, of acquainting her with it; but is terribly distressed to declare it. At length he hits on an expedient. He tells her he has got a fine parrot

that speaks very plain, and by the next morning he will tell Emily he loves her, and will marry her.

Lady Louisa having consented to the admission of Younger Freeman, he comes, and after declaring his love, talking of his rents, on his knees pressing her to fly with him, to which she almost consents, news is brought that her brother, Lord Belmont, is coming up stairs. This obliges young Freeman to decamp down the back stairs. The scene is changed to a street, with part of Lord Belmont's garden-wall and the door of the garden. Sir Charles Somerville is going to Lord Belmont's, when at the instant he is opposite the garden-door, out comes Younger Freeman. Sir Charles is surprized and thunder-struck; as this is the same man whom he found in Emily's closet at Bath. He goes directly to Lord Belmont, whom he upbraids, and even insults, with clandestinely assisting his rival. After many high words, they come to understand each other; and Lord Belmont declares his resolution of finding out this secret visitor. Sir Charles goes out, and Mr. Southern, Emily's father, is next introduced, who is come to town to search for his daughter, about whom, however, he says, he will not give himself much trouble. He tells his lordship that he had designed to marry her to his neighbour Winterbottom, a rich old man like himself, but rather than comply she fled. Lord Belmont having sent for his banker, Mr. Freeman, in order to settle his accounts, which he constantly does himself, asks after his brother. The account which Freeman gives of his brother, affords some grounds for Lord Belmont's suspecting he must be the man who had been in the house; and accordingly, at his next meeting with the ladies, he asks Emily if she knows one Mr. Freeman; she peremptorily, and without concern, answers she does not; but Lady Louisa falters. Young Freeman having formed a design of carrying off Lady Louisa in his brother's chariot, which stands waiting for him at the door, by ordering the coachman to drive to the garden gate; and being admitted to Louisa, eagerly presses her to comply, but is prevented by somebody's overlooking the garden. The scene changes



to Lord Belmont's library, and in comes Sir Charles, to acquaint his lordship, that seeing a chariot at the garden gate, he asked the coachman whom he belonged to, and he answered to Mr. Freeman; so that Sir Charles is certain he must be in his lordship's house. Strict search is instantly made, and Freeman flies from room to room; at length in the utmost distress, and not knowing where to run, finding his pursuers at his heels, he bursts open another room door, which proves to be Emily's. She comes out in the greatest surprize, and finding him to be the man who had been concealed in her closet at Bath, she is in the utmost distraction. Lord Belmont and Sir Charles enter, as do likewise the ladies and all the family, even Emily's father; from whose knowledge Lord Belmont had kept her concealed. After some severe expostulations with Freeman, Lord Belmont demands to whom he came: He answers, to Emily, which greatly heightens her distress; and increases Sir Charles's contempt for her. Being urged to marry her, he refuses. Emily exclaims against his perfidy, and asserts her innocence. At length he confesses the truth, and Lady Louisa confirms it, with a proper indignation for his falsehoods concerning his birth and character, Lord Belmont having informed her he was only his banker's brother. All parties now seem to be reconciled and satisfied of Emily's innocence, except Sir Charles, who desires the Bath affair may be explained. Young Freeman confesses he then came to the maid, and as he was passing through Emily's room into her's, in came Emily and Sir Charles, and she, to prevent a discovery, thrust him into the closet. Sir Charles is immediately reconciled to his fond and amiable Emily, who forgives him. The father likewise forgives her, and all parties are made happy in the marriage.

This is the plot of the play. As to the language it is polite and elegant.

*A Seasonable Address to the Public, on the present Discouraging State of our Trade to North America.*

Birmingham, Dec. 27.

**T**HE purport of this address, which we should esteem ourselves

extremely happy in contributing to, is to engage, in behalf of our numerous fellow sufferers, the sympathy and assistance of every lover of his country, (in higher or lower stations, and whether directly interested or not) in warding off the evils which are seeming with hasty steps to advance upon us. That those are neither the phantoms of a timid imagination, nor the caricatures of a political faction, we doubt not convincing every mind that is not already under very obstinate prejudices; and for this purpose we would beg leave briefly to point out the value of what is now at stake; and then what grounds we have for being apprehensive about it.

As the basis of our attempt, we would observe, that the vast increase in the export of the manufactures of Great Britain to North America, has been, for many years past, too conspicuous to escape the notice of any one who has viewed the mother country in a commercial light. May it not be said, the progress therein has been astonishing? Is there almost a corner of this kingdom, which has not found some employment for its people from this source? And, as to our own town, with a very extended neighbourhood, we must acknowledge ourselves peculiarly indebted thereto. The manufactory of iron wares alone (exclusive of great quantities of other wares sent thither) may have long been pronounced the most staple dependance we have had: And it will be easily conceived by those who are acquainted with the subject (both from the useful articles of life which this manufactory consists, of and the low cost of the first materials) that a very considerable number of hands must have been engaged in it.

When war has shut the ports of other nations against us, we have been sure of an open communication with our colonies. This we have justly congratulated ourselves upon: and we have at such times, had even such an accession to our trade from thence, as has greatly diminished in our eyes what we have lost from other quarters.

On these, and many other accounts, does the importance of this object appear; and the more important, the greater must be our surprise and mortification in seeing an embargo laid upon



upon a branch of commerce, which has already yielded us such undoubted advantages, and promised us much larger. To justify this complaint, and make the public judges of our grievances, permit me to offer a short recital of facts, which, it is presumed, are too notorious to be contested.

As the merchant and factor are most nearly connected with North America, they will with most propriety stand first in the list of sufferers; and they have had just occasion to be so called, as long ago, at least, as the year 1764, when their commissions from thence began very sensibly to decline by reason of certain restrictions the traders there were subjected to from carrying their goods to the best markets.

From the same time, and owing to the same cause, may be dated a considerable failure in the returns due upon merchandize sent to that country; and which returns (it is not doubted) would otherwise have been made.

But the measures of the present year have produced effects the most of all fatal to us. Such a flame has burst out in the several provinces of North America, as the best dispositions to peace and moderation amongst them have not had it in their power to allay. Some (it can hardly be questioned) have availed themselves of this confusion, so as to retain what they ought, and were able, to have paid; whilst others, who were really desirous of acquitting themselves with honour, found it impossible to collect their outstanding debts: the obvious result of which is, that their correspondents at home seem now to be cut off from even a probability of receiving their remittances from thence.

And, if the delay of remittances has been extremely inconvenient to them, the loss of expectation itself (by which they see themselves incapacitated from discharging their own obligations) must of course be very galling to ingenuous minds, a great embarrassment to all their concerns, and excite very uneasy apprehensions as to the very security of a capital lying at so great a distance, and at so distracted a juncture.

The Merchant's and factor's dis-

appointment could not fail (as has been intimated) severely to affect the master-manufacturer, who, for want of his payments, is deprived of many advantages in going to market with his ready money.

The difficulty which some have had to contract their business in proportion to the small demands there have been for several months past, and the too fond presumption also of some, that times would soon be more favourable, have contributed so such large stocks of goods in many persons hands, as cannot possibly be supported any longer.

Others still there are, whose few orders which they have had from their old masters here, and they have been with great assiduity completing, are now on a sudden countermanded and with this aggravating circumstance, that the goods are not any where else so saleable as in the colonies, if at all.

Added to which the seclusion of all hope of their trade's reviving in our situation, both from the inability of the Americans to fulfil their contracts, and the solemn engagements lately entered into (some by choice, and more perhaps by compulsion) not to receive and sell any of the manufactures of Great Britain that shall be shipped after the first of January next. But the greatest evil centers, after all, among the labouring poor. Of those, who may have appearance of employment, great numbers have for some time had scarce half the work they were used to for the sustenance of their families.

Others have been necessitated to accept of what work they could procure on the condition of reduced wages. And thousands, it is believed, on the whole have either been obliged (greatly to their prejudice) to abandon their former occupations, or are now starving under an absolute want of employment.

If this is the deplorable case of our people already, what are we to expect when the total stop we have mentioned shall take place, as to the forwarding any more of our manufactures to America? Such an event, at this season of the year, joined with the present high price of provisions, suggests...



suggests a prospect shocking to humanity, and in its consequences very alarming to the public. \* But we forbear to enlarge hereupon any further. It is easy to foresee notwithstanding what has been advanced, that there are persons so void of all patriotic feelings, as to retort upon us the interest we have in these representations, and place the sum of them to the account of selfishness:—In answer to whom, we only ask if they can disprove our facts? if they cannot, we regard their argument as no better than an insult.

Again the indecent behaviour of our colonists is objected to us by others:

But has this been universal? Besides, have we either encouraged or vindicated their extravagancies? Shall this then be of sufficient weight to exclude our remonstrances? Resentments like these belong not to noble minds. In short, the grievances we have exhibited are already the grievances of the whole community; † and self preservation, the first law of nature, calls on every member to lend a helping hand for their removal. Nay, the man who can be a cool spectator of the miseries impending on his country, is guilty of as strange a solecism in his actions, as he, that, when his neighbours houses are burning around him, can look on with an indifference, for which he has no other reason, than that the devouring flames have not yet reached his own. Stimulated, then, by the many motives which crowd in upon us, especially by the aspect of our affairs, which is daily becoming more serious, we would repeat our entreaties for the good offices of all our fellow subjects, and most of all those of the first rank in our happy constitution. Permit us to say, that many thousands are at this time fixing their anxious eyes upon you, amongst whom are numbers in the helpless stages of life, who are peculiarly entitled to your pity: they request our being bearers to you of their wants and their despair; and their countenances alone have an eloquence in them not to be

resisted. They all humbly solicit you, by us, to be their advocates at an approaching meeting, and tell you that on your decisions it depends whether they must have bread to appease their hunger, and cloathing to cover their nakedness. May we not flatter ourselves you will neither disappoint their importunity, nor subject them to a long and dreadful suspense, as nothing less than a speedy assurance of redress can give the satisfaction that is wanted.

To the AUTHOR &c.

SIR,

BY a statute 34 Ed. I. intituled—*de tallagio non concedendo*, it is declared and enacted—that no tallage or aid shall be taken or levied without the good will and assent of the earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other freemen of the commonality of the realm. This statute being a declaration of the common law, was therefore only a restitution to the subjects of their ancient liberties and free customs. The same declaration had frequently been made, in former reigns, in the way of charter; was afterwards repeated by statute 14 Ed. III, and, still more recently, very emphatically recited, and allotted to the precedency or place of eminence, in the memorial petition of right, which also passed into a statute 3 Car. I, in order, as was said, by a patriotic member at that time, to reinforce the ancient laws made by our ancestors, by setting such a stamp upon them, that no licentious spirit should in future dare to invade them—Sir Edward Coke, in an introductory speech, thus gloriously opened the subject of common grievances, then under the contemplation of parliament;—"I'll begin with a noble record: It cheers my heart to think of it: It is worthy to be written in letters of gold. Loans against the will of the subject are against reason and the franchises of the land. What a word is that franchises? The lord may tax his villain high or low: But it is against the franchises of the land for freemen to be taxed but by their consent in parliament."

\* Near twenty thousand people are supposed to have been for many years employed in manufacturing of nails only, in this neighbourhood, and, on a moderate computation, more than a fourth part have gone to North America.

† Besides the burden which a large number of unemployed poor must be to a nation in general, the very value of lands, which rise and fall with the state of trade, abundantly evinces this truth.



By the charters of the antient colonies, the crown expressly grants to all its subjects and their children inhabiting, or to inhabit within the same all liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England. And by statutes 13th and 20th Geo. 2d, even foreign protestants, upon particular conditions and qualifications therein specified, are to be deemed as natural-born subjects, and to enjoy the same privileges, &c.

Now although the legislatures of the colonies were established in pursuance of royal charters, yet the settlers, as English subjects, were certainly entitled by the above recited principles of our constitution and their civil rights, either to those local legislatures, or to a representation in the English parliament; in order to induce a legal obligation of their obedience to its internal assessments of them or to their being taxed there according to their franchises as freemen. And this being the case, I am at a loss to know how the colonists could by the operation of a *scire facias* or a *quo warranto*, be deprived of their legislative privileges, whenever it should be thought proper, as has been too peremptorily asserted. Viewing them in their artificial character, as bodies politic constituted by the royal charters, they cannot commit treason, rebellion, or other crimes, although in their distinct individual capacities they certainly may: It should therefore ill become the justice of a British parliament to dissolve their charters, as forfeited, on pretence of any crimes which the law says they cannot corporately be guilty of. And considering them in their distinct or individual capacities, I never heard that a *Scire Facias* or a *Quo Warranto* could be issued against the civil liberties or franchises of freemen.

But it has been further asserted, "that it was with a view to rescue the British legislature from all objection to jurisdiction, (particularly as it would seem regarding the legality of the late stamp act) that the statute of the 7th and 8th of king William 3d, sec. 9th, hath so expressly declared and reserved the power of parliament over all the colonies; it being thereby enacted

"that all laws, by-laws, usages or customs, which shall be in practice in the plantations, repugnant to the before-mentioned laws, or to this act, or any other laws to be made in this kingdom, so far as such laws shall relate to the plantation, are void." Now it is plain that this section was no more than executive of the conditional clause, inserted in the colony charters, which provide—"that their laws to be enacted, in pursuance of the the legislative jurisdiction thereby granted them, should not be repugnant to those of Great Britain." A condition confessedly reasonable, that has accordingly been always attended to by the colonies in the construction of their legislative acts, and which considered in its relation to laws of political or civil justice to be enacted there, was in a former letter sufficiently explained; though in a way quite contrary to the application and use above made of it. But with respect to the commercial sense and relation in which it must be understood as it stands executively in the above-mentioned statute of king William, it should be previously remarked,—that all the pre-existing statutes concerning the colonies, as well as the preceding sections of this act (to both which an express and conductive-reference is made) being wholly relative to matters of, or incidental to their trade and commerce; it is obvious from this relation, that the words "repugnant to the before-mentioned laws or to this act"—only make a repugnancy in the plantation-laws, usages, &c. to those of Great Britain in commercial cases. That retrospective and present reference, and this necessary construction resulting from it, do also lead and connectively confine the general sense and relation of the subsequent words—"or to any other laws to be made in this kingdom."—and thus make them to signify only any other laws, to be made here, of the same tendency, or operative on like commercial subjects; for were they to be understood at large as meaning any other laws to be made in this kingdom of what kind or tendency soever, such a resulting reservation of power would, from the universality of its nature, be unapplicable in its extent, be illimitable; and perhaps might, in execution, prove unconstitutional, contradictory, or absurd:



absurd: and therefore this licentiousness of construction would prove too much, that is to say—a legal nothing.

Further, in order to bring the stamp act within the legality of the jurisdiction of parliament, and to justify the enactment thereof—by the reservation of its power over all the colonies above supposed to be implied in these words of the act, viz, “or any other law to be made in this kingdom,” it must for this purpose be previously taken for granted—that any law to be made at any future time, sooner or later by the British parliament relating to the colonies, although subversive of their former constitutions, laws or usages, however these had been authoritatively and immemorially established, confirmed, or sanctified would hence be good and valid.—And the stamp act is undoubtedly so subversive, as intercepting their legislative power of regulating their own internal affairs?—But such a construction is neither resulting from any affinity with the premises, or other objects of the act itself, nor to be justified by any auxiliary rules of constitutional justice, or legal interpretation: and therefore must not be supposed to have been within the intent or meaning of the legislators, who so generally made it. Lastly, It ought also to be observed—that the above-mentioned proof of the legality of the parliamentary power in question is drawn from an implicit avowal of its own jurisdiction made by the parliament itself; which is in fact to be both party and judge in the same question. An heterogeneous conjunction, that would be abhorrent to all rules and maxims of law. But in a free government the reasons of an assumed power must be always founded on the principles and genius of the constitution, and not be made to stand on its own acts or declarations only: Otherwise it might be doubted whether the authority of these would prove any farther decisive than its means could go—for carrying them into execution. An umpire, that in all cases may not be altogether safe or political to trust to!

But alas! from what motives is all this keenness, industry, and ingenuity used, to argue the Americans out of

their internal privileges, which can never properly interfere with the external superiority of the mother state, nor at all affect her enjoyment of all the real advantages that she can reasonably wish to derive from their subserviency to her in every other respect? It seems to favour too much of a puerility, that, because we cannot have the same things in our own manner, we should put to the hazard our not having them at all; or that what we might take, obliquely as it were, with their own good will and submission, will not be acceptable, unless it be offensively extorted, and directly surrendered *per force*. Is this forwardness like the temper of a great nation, or compatible with the justice, equity, and generosity of Englishmen? Surely it would tend to soften our prejudices, were we to consider, that the American is apparelled from head to foot in our manufactures: that he scarcely drinks, sits, moves, labours, or recreates himself, without mediately or immediately contributing to the emolument of the mother country. For even these reasons, so pat to the minds of all mercenary people, one would think the support of the colonies here should have been more general and hearty on this occasion. But were the nature of their cause, and the true question, rightly contemplated, what advocates might not have been expected in a land, wherein liberty is supposed to have fixed her favourite residence? Even in a cause that in consequence may affect every English citizen and freeman? A stretch of power suffered to be successfully exerted over any fellow subjects, however remotely situated from the mother-country, might afterwards by the same despotic spirit, should opportunity serve, be turned upon themselves: For encroachments upon liberty are, like the preparatory approaches to a siege, always commenced at a distance, and first directed against the outworks; which if disregarded, or left undisputed by the citizens, it will be afterwards too late to take an alarm any where.

—jam proximus ardet

Ucalegon: —————

Further, it should ever be kept in memory throughout the whole course of this argument, that the question is of



of a constitutional, in opposition to an arbitrary dependency in the colonies on the mother-country, and not whether they shall be independent of her? Which has been demonstrated could not possibly follow, should all the privileges they claim a right to, be justly confirmed to them. An independency, which themselves by no means affect, nor would prove their true interest, were it even in their power to attain it.

On the other hand, it would not be useless to reflect, whether even the mother-country itself would be bettered in her sovereignty over the colonies, were their rights thrown out of the question, or their claim of English franchises to be regarded as a fantastic illusion. And as such this claim must certainly be considered by those, who maintain the absolute jurisdiction of a limited government, and talk of a necessity for using military force to drive the nail——that would not go.——In all governments not founded upon liberty, the instrument of an established force is necessary to secure the submission of the commonalty, and to maintain internal order. And in such governments the few by this rod may indeed rule the many. But then this force should be at hand, and even cantoned upon the spot, and at the least must have the appearance of being adequate to the end. The constituent of this force must also be actuated by some principle, like the honour of the French military, quite distinct from and even adversary to the concerns of those slaves they are destined to bridle, and in no respect have an inter-communion or fellowship of franchises with them: otherwise it would not be a force to be depended on, and chance might pull down the edifice to day, which yesterday she had as capriciously erected.——But in a government founded upon liberty, even the appearance of force is not only unnecessary to this end, but always ungrateful; unnecessary, because liberty, a more sure principle than that of fear, insures the obedience of the subject, by making him a party as it were in the government of himself, and by giving him a common stake to the subsistence and welfare of the commonwealth; which thus is equally his

duty and interest to maintain: Ungrateful, because to a willing mind nothing is so indelicate and disgusting as the face of compulsion.——So that, whether the colonists are, or are not, generally intitled to the liberties and franchises of English subjects, or in particular to legislative privileges, as granted by their charters, for the conclusive regulation of their internal affairs; it would assuredly be the truest policy in the mother-state, as exercising the powers of a free government, even formally to confirm the same to them, since such a policy only can intimately connect them to her dominion, acquire their confidence, conciliate their affections, and insure their filial support of her on any critical occasions.

It is observed in a subtile pamphlet relative to the late tax on the colonies, “that the very oppressive and repugnant manner in which that was proposed to be levied, shewed how fatally the justice of parliament might be imposed upon, by a surreptitious acquisition of its sanction to the views of an ignorant or insidious ministry.”

——And may I hope that, since the publication of the American charters, and a more attentive enquiry into the constitutional rights of the colonists, their fundamental dependancy on the mother-country, and the expediency of a just conduct towards them, has been made, even the power itself of laying internal taxes on the colonies will neither appear consistent to the wisdom and equity of an august assembly, nor at all necessary to the maintenance of its sovereign jurisdiction over them, nor even any ways contributory to the advancement of the solid views or stability of the mother-state!

And now, sir, I take leave of this argument; awaiting in anxious suspense that decision, which must ascertain the fate of a question I have so unequally attempted to discuss. And yet, so alarming seems to me the present crisis, so perilous the consequences to be apprehended from any untoward issue; that I would fain hazard a notion; it is—that nothing less than an actual and generous repeal of the act in question, can, on the one hand either totally extinguish all sparks of civil fire, animosity, disgust, and suspicion, and effectuate a thorough,



that is to say, a cordial reconciliation, or, on the other, completely answer the true purposes and ends of parliamentary condescension. I would yet go still further: but I should think that those consequences cannot escape the collective wisdom and calm reflection of the nation.—The cause of liberty, however irregularly prosecuted, has ever had charms to engage the hearts, and sometimes the hands of Englishmen. The claim of the colonists is certainly that of constitutional liberty: and their present opposition as certainly is founded on no other principle. A happy opportunity this! for turning, by a delicate and generous treatment, even that opposition to the advantage and entrenchment of the mother-state: for on what security might she henceforth so firmly rely, as on the merited affections of subjects, who have so critically shewn, that when principle inspires them, their attachment and courage are equally admirable and certain.—Permit us and the colonists to embrace each other as devoted friends, brothers, fellow-subjects: and let the avenging arms of both be only turned on the enemies of the British empire, even on those who are now lurking for an opportunity to divert them—by playing off those social arms the one against the other. I am, Sir,

Your obliged humble servant,  
London, Jan. 16, 1766. *ÆQUUS.*

*At a Time when the Increase of Popery is generally complained of throughout the Kingdom, the Re-publication of the following list of the Seminaries and Religious Houses abroad, maintained at the expence of the English Papists, cannot but be seasonable. It was laid before the Parliament about the latter End of King William's Reign, upon a like Apprehension of the dangerous Consequences of the increasing Numbers of Papists among us. (See our last Vol. p. 634.)*

#### PORTUGAL.

**A**T Lisbon there are, 1. A college of secular English priests in number about forty. 2. A monastery of English nuns, of the order of St.

Bridget \*, their community thirty. 3. A convent of Irish Dominican friars, their number from sixteen increased to thirty-two. 4. A convent of Dominican nuns, of the same nation. This convent is situated at Belem, about three miles from Lisbon. 5. A college of secular Irish priests, formerly under the direction of the jesuits, in number about thirteen.

#### SPAIN.

At Valladolid. Twelve secular priests, under the government of Spanish jesuits. An English jesuit is confessor, and is next to the rector.

At Madrid. 1. An English college under the government of the Spanish jesuits. An Englishman is confessor, their number eight. 2. A Scots and Irish college.

At Seville. An English college under the government of the Spanish jesuits.

At St. Lucar. A small college of English called St. George's, formerly an hospital belonging to the English factory.

At Bilboa. A religious house, the number uncertain.

#### FRANCE.

At Paris. 1. In the Fauxbourg, St. Jacques, is a convent of English Benedictine monks, in number twenty-four. 2. A monastery of visitation nuns, otherwise Blue nuns, in number twenty. 3. A monastery of St. Augustine nuns, in number sixty, with sixty pensioners. 4. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, in number thirty. 5. A college of Irish secular priests, called Montacute college. 6. A college of Scots secular priests. 7. Near Paris a convent of English barelegged Carmelite friars.

At Doway. 1. A college of secular priests and students, in number an hundred and fifty. 2. A convent of Benedictine monks, in number twenty-five. 3. A college in the convent of English youths, in number about sixty. 4. A convent of Franciscan friars, about the same number. 5. A Scots college.

At Blois. An English nunnery.

At Pontois. A monastery of Benedictine nuns.

\* These nuns call their nunnery *Sion-House*, and pretend to be originally from the ancient nunnery of Bridgeton nuns, at *Sion-House* near Richmond in Surry, to which they still keep up a claim.



At Dunkirk. 1. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, called the Rich Dames, formerly under the direction of the jesuits. 2. A monastery of poor Clares.

## FLANDERS.

At Gravelines. A monastery of English poor Clares.

At Brussels. 1. A monastery of bare-legged Carmelite nuns. 2. 3. Two other monasteries of Augustine nuns.

At Burnham, and its neighbourhood. 1. A convent of Dominican friars founded by cardinal Howard. 2. A monastery of English Dominican nuns. 3. A convent of Carmelite friars.

At Arles. A monastery of poor Clares.

At Louvaine. 1. A college of Dominican friars. 2. A college of Irish Capuchins.

At Nieuport. A convent of Carthusian monks in number twelve, who pretend a title to the Charter-house in London, and all its endowments.

At Cambray. A monastery of Benedictine nuns, in number thirty.

At Liege. 1. A monastery of canons, regulars of the order of St. Austin. 2. A college of English jesuits, in number an hundred and eighty.

At Ghent. A college of jesuits, in number six. 2. A nunnery.

At Bruges. 1. A monastery of Franciscan nuns, in number thirty. 2. A monastery of Augustine nuns.

At St. Omer. 1. A college of jesuits, about thirty, upon the establishment of the house, with an hundred scholars. 2. A nunnery.

## GERMANY.

At Landspring. An abbey of Benedictine monks, with a lord abbot, in number thirty.

## LORRAIN.

At Dieulward. A convent of Benedictine monks, in number sixteen.

## ITALY.

At Rome. 1. A college of secular priests, under the government of English jesuits. 2. A Scots college.

N. B. All the seminaries, here recited, are so many nurseries for Popish priests to be occasionally dispersed into the English dominions, upon every favourable occasion, for making converts, and propagating the Romish religion.

Thomas late \* Bishop of Derry, to Arch-deacon S—r.

Dear sir, Dublin, March 22, 1742-3.

**A** DIEU, for ever! Perhaps I may be alive when this comes to your hands; more probably not: but in either condition your sincere well-wisher. Believe me, my friend, there is no comfort in this world but a life of virtue and piety, and no death supportable but one comforted by Christianity, and its real and rational hope. The first, I doubt not, you experience daily; may it be long before you want the second! I have lived to be *con-viva satur*—passed through good report and evil report; have not been injured more than outwardly by the last, and solidly benefited by the former. May all who love the truth in Jesus Christ, and sincerely obey the Gospel, be happy; for they deserve to be so, who seek truth in the spirit of love. Adieu! I have no more strength. My affectionate last adieu to your lady. —, &c. &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Westminster, Jan. 14.

**T**HIS day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, knt. gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

When I met you last I acquainted you, that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the most serious attention of parliament.

That no information, which could serve to direct your deliberations in so interesting a concern, might be wanting, I have ordered all the papers, that might give any light into the origin, the progress, or the tendency of the disturbances which of late prevailed in some of the northern colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No time has been lost, on the first

\* Dr. Rundle, whom the late chancellor Talbot endeavoured to get preferred to an English bishoprick, but was prevented by the bishop of London.



advice of these disturbances, to issue orders to the governors of my provinces, and to the commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of government in the suppression of riots and tumults, and in the effectual support of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occasion, I commit to your wisdom; not doubting, but your zeal for the honour of my crown, your attention to the just rights and authority of the British legislature, and your affection and concern for the welfare and prosperity of all my people, will guide you to such sound and prudent resolutions, as may tend at once to preserve those constitutional rights over the colonies, and to restore to them the harmony and tranquility, which have lately been interrupted by riots and disorders of the most dangerous nature.

If any alteration should be wanting, in the commercial œconomy of the plantations, which may tend to enlarge secure the mutual and beneficial intercourse of my kingdoms and colonies, they will deserve your most serious consideration. In effectuating purposes so worthy of your wisdom and public spirit, you may depend upon my most hearty concurrence and support. The present happy tranquillity, now subsisting in Europe, will enable you to pursue such objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

I have ordered the proper estimate for the current service of the year to be laid before you; such supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost fidelity, and shall be dispensed with the strictest œconomy.

My lords and gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you, to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires, and I doubt not but your own inclination will lead you to those salutary dispositions. I have nothing at heart but the assertion of legal authority, the preservation of the liberties of all my subjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and prosperity of all parts of my dominions.

**A**T a numerous meeting of the grand jury, and other principal

inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, at their town-hall, it was unanimously agreed to give the following instructions to their members.

*To Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. and Henry Thrale, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Town and Borough of Southwark.*

“Gentlemen,

WE the grand jury for the town and borough of Southwark, and others the inhabitants thereof, this day assembled in the town-hall, sensibly touched with the just complaints of the poor of this borough, as well as of those of the nation in general, occasioned by the present enormous price of every necessary of life, and the almost total stagnation of many valuable branches of our manufactures in consequence thereof, think we should be wanting in the duty we owe to our fellow inhabitants, did we not employ every means in our power to procure a removal of this national evil.

Actuated by these motives, gentlemen, we take this early opportunity to instruct you, our representatives in the great council of the land, to use your utmost efforts, and influence to attain this salutary purpose; and as we apprehend nothing will so readily effect this as an immediate prohibition of the exportation of all sorts of grain, that of bread-corn especially (to the current price of which indispensable necessary of life, that of every other article of provision bears so great a proportion) we do hereby require and intrust you to exert your best endeavours in parliament to obtain such prohibition, or such other wholesome law as the body of the legislature shall in its wisdom judge most expedient to put a stop to this crying grievance.

In giving you these instructions, gentlemen, we firmly believe that we speak your own sentiments, who, as persons of generosity and humanity, cannot but feel for the distresses of the poor.”

Town-Hall, Southwark, Jan. 13.

*Privileges of Ambassadors and their Servants, as to their debts, by the Law of England.*

**I**N respect to civil suits, all the foreign jurists agree, that neither an ambassador, nor any of his train, *co-mites*, can be prosecuted for any debt or



or contract in the courts of that kingdom wherein he is sent to reside: Yet Sir Edward Coke maintains, that, if an ambassador make a contract which is good *jure gentium*, he shall answer for it here. And the truth is, we find no traces in our law books of allowing any privileges to ambassadors or their domestics, even in civil suits, previous to the reign of Queen Ann: when an ambassador from Peter the great, Czar of Muscovy, was actually arrested and taken out of his coach, in London, in 1708, for debts which he had there contracted. This the Czar resented very highly, and demanded (we are told) that the officers who made the arrest should be punished with death: But the queen (to the amazement of that despotic court) directed her ministry to inform him, that the law of England had not yet protected ambassadors from the payment of their lawful debts; and that therefore the arrest was no offence by the laws; and that she could inflict no punishment upon any, the meanest of her subjects, unless warranted by the laws of the land. To satisfy however the clamours of the foreign ministers (who made it a common cause) as well as to appease the wrath of Peter, a new statute, viz. 7 Ann, chap. 12, (a copy of which, very elegantly engrossed and illuminated, was sent to Moscow as a present) was enacted by parliament, reciting the arrest which had been made, "in contempt of the protection granted by her majesty, contrary to the law of nations, and in prejudice of the rights and privileges which ambassadors and other public ministers have at all times been thereby possessed of, and ought to be kept sacred and inviolable." Wherefore it enacts, that for the future all process whereby the person of any ambassador, or his domestic or domestic servant, may be arrested, or his goods distrained or seized, shall be utterly null and void; and the persons prosecuting such process, shall be deemed violators of the law of nations, and disturbers of the public repose; and shall suffer such penalties and corporal punishment as the lord chancellor and the two chief justices, or any two of them, shall think fit.

But it is expressly provided that no trader, within the description of the bankrupt laws, who shall be in the ser-

vice of any ambassador, shall be privileged or protected by this act; nor shall any one be punished for arresting an ambassador's servant, unless his name be registered with the secretary of state, and by him transmitted to the sheriffs of London and Middlesex; exceptions, that are strictly conformable to the rights of ambassadors, as observed in the most civilized countries; and, in consequence of this statute, these privileges are now usually allowed in the court of common law. Black. Com. 247.

The courts of common law have come to the following resolutions, upon application, on the said act.

That it is not necessary that the party should live in the ambassador's house, 2 Stra. 2 R. Raym. 1524. Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12.

When party comes for benefit of the act, it is not enough that he be registered in the secretary's office as a servant; but must shew the nature of his service, that the court may judge whether he be a domestick servant within meaning of the act of parliament. Fitzgib. 200, pl. 12. 2 Stra. 797.

A trader, an annuitant, a justice of peace, a menial servant, an hired clerk, a person who receives no wages, a courier, a messenger, a land-waiter at the custom-house, denied the benefit of the act, Fitzgib. 200. pl. 12, 2. Stra. 797, Pract. Reg. C. P. 14, Barnes's Notes. C. P. 264, 271 Rep. & Cas. Pract. C. P. 65, 134. 272. Barnard. K. B. 401. MSS. Rep. K. B. Mich. 31 G. II. 1757. Masters and Manby.

The party must serve in the capacity he was hired, Barnard. K. B. 401. Where a person does not execute the office, which he has his testimonial for, but only gets himself entered in the list to have the benefit of a protection the court will not suffer it. Barnard. K. B. 79.

#### To the AUTAOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS you have favoured me with inserting a representation and description of a coal-waggon, (see our vol. for 1764, p. 144.) and also a representation of a coal-pit and description, in your Magazine (see our vol. for 1765, p. 40.) I make no doubt but you will also favour me with



with a representation and description of a coal-staith, which I hope cannot fail of being acceptable to your curious readers.

DESCRIPTION.] A. B. a coal-staith, above an hundred yards in length and fifty yards broad, built of wood, which is of universal use to the coal-owners; for this is the great store-house for coals, where they lay up the coals, as their golden treasure, against winter; for as soon as the weather makes the waggon-way not passable, the owners lay by the waggons till the way become passable again; so that this grand store-house, or coffer, supplies the ships with coals in time of winter, whilst the waggons cannot supply the trade, and, at the same time, the pits lay up heaps of coals for the waggons, against they can travel to the pits again. At C a coal-waggon, where the horse is taken off, and goes down the precipice D; at E the horse stands till the waggon-man return with the waggon from emptying on the staith; for the waggon being agitable, the waggon-man conducts the waggon along the ongait F to G. At G is called the trunk, where the waggon goes into the concavity to K, where there is fixed a frame upon an axle, which by the waggon-man taking hold of the waggon, turns the waggon about, so then the waggon, by letting down the bottom-board, empties herself into the main-spout R Q into the keel (the main spout Q R is plated with iron) but if there be no keels at the staith to load, they empty the waggons into the concavity K L, which fall to the concavity M N, and lie till they have occasion for them; the waggon-man then conducts the waggon off the staith by what the waggon-men call an off-gate, which comes from the concavity K L, near to F, where the horse is yoked; but as I observed before, the waggon being turned about, the horse is yoked to the contrary end that he came down yoked to, and so proceeds to the pits, for it would be difficult to turn the waggon about at the pits if it was not for this contrivance at the staith; so at the pits the horse is yoked to the other end, and so proceeds to the staith again alternately; H. the off-putters house, or office, where he keeps his accounts; I. a shore, geer, or stay, upon which is erected the gavel of the

house H. as are also the ongait F. all shores, geers, or stays, upon which the waggons come on to the staith; between L and K are thirteen windows or doors, as are represented in a very exact manner\*; M. N. the concavity where the coals are carried by the loaders in wheelbarrows to the spouts *aaaaa* to load the keels in the manner as represented; but it saves a great expence, when the waggons load the keels, to the owners, for when the waggons are at work there is no occasion for loaders. O. P. the key built of hewn stones; *bbbbbb* ladders to go up into the staith; *nnn* fire lamps to let the loaders see in the night time when loading: R. S. the river Wear and keels presented in a very exact manner as to loading, &c. There is what the keel-men call a jaumb with the keels, which will sometimes stop the keels for two or three days (that is to say) the keels run foul of one another, and so by the narrowness of the river, and being such a great number of keels, it is very difficult to get them clear of each other. From the staith to Sunderland is about ten miles to where the keels carry the coals to the ships to load them.

I am your, &c.

EDW. BARRASS.

Chester-le-street, Sept. 7, 1765.

*A Proposal for the Establishment of a Female Administration.*

THE ears of the public have for some years past been daily stuned with loud and violent complaints of *male-administration*. I would therefore humbly propose (if it was but for the sake of variety) that a *female administration* should for once take its turn, and be allowed a fair and candid trial on the slippery pinnacle of power.

The worshipful company of Barbers have familiarly approached the throne, and offered advice in matters of *capital* concern. The still more worshipful the C—m—n C—n—l have likewise, on several occasions, conveyed their disinterested counsels to the royal ear. I say disinterested, because frequently relating to matters, in which they had no earthly concern; but in the present case, as so near, so dear, and so considerable a part of them, (*viz.* their wives) are very deeply interested, I make no doubt but that respectable body will use its utmost influence

\* But our engraver, deviating from his copy, has increased the number.



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*A Representation of a Coal-Stair when the Ships are Loading, by E. Barras  
Mathematician of Chester-le-Street*



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ence to promote this most salutary and patriotic scheme.

I need not point out to the intelligent leaders of that body in what manner its influence may be most effectually exerted. Some occasion of congratulation or condolance, may soon offer, when they can introduce a recommendation of this scheme, with their usual propriety, and its being entirely foreign to the purpose of such congratulation or condolance, will only make it the more remarkable, and less liable to be overlooked.

It may be urged, perhaps, in behalf of some veteran ministers and placemen, that having spent the greatest part of their lives in some office or other about the court, they have contracted certain habits, which had become as it were second nature; and therefore it would be cruel at *their* years to send them back into the wide world. In answer to which, let these veterans still continue about court, and have places: There will be openings enow for them, and it will make no material alteration in my plan. As for example: They can very properly succeed to those ladies of the bedchamber, maids of honour, housekeepers, necessary women, or dry nurses, who shall vacate their places, by accepting any of the great offices of state.

I do not mean, Mr. Printer, that this my offered scheme should take *immediate* effect. I have no objection to the present ministers, whom our amiable *—n* has entrusted with the reins of government. They were recommended by a prince, whose memory will be ever dear to all the friends of liberty. They had acquired the esteem and confidence of the nation by a spirited opposition to the unconstitutional measures of their predecessors in power, and their nomination was applauded by the voice of the people.

I have not heard that they have yet done any thing to forfeit our good opinion; they have not planned any extension of excise laws; they have not issued general warrants; they have not attacked the liberty of the press, they have not thrown impolitic restrictions on trade, they have not endeavoured to alienate the affections of the colonies; they have not suffered the jetties of Dunkirk to stand in defiance

January, 1766.

of the most solemn treaties: But notwithstanding all this, yet from the natural fickleness of our tempers, and the instability of human affairs, a change of ministers must happen some time or other. Whenever through these, or any other causes, a change shall be judged necessary, then would I humbly propose to make trial of a *female administration*, and submit to the judgment of the public, whether the several departments and offices of the state would not be very ably and properly filled in the following manner:

First lady of the treasury,  
Lady N—th—mb—nd.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer,  
Miss Ch—dl—gh.  
President of the council,  
Lady T—-nsh—nd.  
Secretaries of state,  
Northern department, duch. of Gr—ft—n.  
Southern department, Mrs. Geo. P—tt.  
Lady high chancellor,  
Duchess of Q—nsb—ry.  
Lady privy seal,  
Lady Ayl—b—ry,  
Steward of the household,  
Duchess of B—df—d.  
Chamberlain,  
Duchess of An—cst—r.  
Mistress of the horse,  
Lady Sa—h B—nb—y.  
First lady of the admiralty,  
Lady P—c—ck.  
First lady of trade,  
Lady H—ld—fle.  
Secretary at war,  
Lady H—rr—gt—n.  
Pay-mistress general of the forces,  
Lady D—lk—th.  
Captain of the band of pensioners,  
Lady Ch—t—m.  
Mistress of the stag-hounds,  
Mrs. F—tt—pl—e.  
Mistress of the wardrobe,  
Lady dowager W—ld—ve.  
Minister for Scotch affairs,  
Duchess of D—gl—s.  
Lady lieutenant of Ireland,  
Marchioness of K—ld—e.

As to any places about court, which require particular talents of the persons who hold them, I should be at no loss to find *females* of adequate abilities, and only desire they may be compared with the *males* who at present enjoy those places:

G

Poet



Poet laureat — Miss Carter.

Historiographer — Mrs. Macaulay,

King's painter — Miss Reade.

&c.

&c.

The commissioners places at the several boards of treasury, admiralty, trade, customs, and excise, might be occupied by the wives and daughters of the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs. The other inferior offices of business might be filled by the wives and daughters of the common-council; which would be such "a happy establishment of public measures," as would infallibly keep the great corporation in good humour; a point of the utmost importance, and to which no administration, male or female, can be too attentive.

From a timidity and diffidence natural to our sex, I did not dare to offer my plan to the public, till I had first communicated it to several eminent personages of the other sex, and particularly to the great commoner, sworn appraiser of ministerial merit, and to the great grammarian Dr. J—hns—n, chief justice of the court of Criticism.

The former of these great men wrote me a polite letter from Bath, in which he was pleased to say, "Of all the plans of guidance, which have been submitted to me for my approbation, none has appeared of adequate *virtuality*, or such undoubted *responsibility*." And the great commentator Dr. J—hns—n, after perusing my scheme, returned it with the following note:

"Madam,

You may perambulate the whole British dominion, before you re-encounter an equal number of males, more irreprehensible, more vivacious, or that can with more facil dexterity investigate the recondite principles of gubernatical machinations."

I hold it prudent to stipulate beforehand with my new ministry, that they shall grant me the reversion of the first teller's place in the Exchequer, which shall become vacant, and secure me a pension of 3000 l. a year on the Irish establishment till such vacancy shall happen. I hope no one will think, that in asking this, I have over-rated my own merits.

JACOBINA HENRIQUEZ.

The DISCOVERY. Continued from our last Vol. p. 593.

## CHAP. II.

*Which is somewhat episodical, though not altogether so.*

CLAYTON no sooner entered the hall, than a groupe of figures presented themselves, which it demanded all the solemnity the late occasion had inspired him with, and all his natural gravity, to prevent the exercise of his risible faculty at the sight of,—Dr. Williams, almost foaming at the mouth with wrath, uttering hasty and disjointed expressions of anger, and nearly pulling off the waistband of his breeches through vexation. The demure Miss Cousens, pale as death, drawing up her mouth into small folds, looking with supercilious contempt on all about her, and yet not inattentive to the playing off all her female artillery, of drawing up the bosom, heaving the occasional sigh, and adjusting her dress, to display an hand and arm, which she thought had no equal, for delicate proportion and whiteness. Jack Clark, with an arch kind of wildness in his looks, tipping the wink here and there, looking with an air of importance, and with an hundred d—me's, bespeaking the belief of the auditors to somewhat he was asserting; seemingly still under the power of liquor, and rejoicing in his own significance. An honest, plain constable, endeavouring to keep peace and silence, whilst twenty or thirty of the neighbouring men and women, drawn together upon this notable occasion, were, in several tones, expressing their resentment and detestation, or their pity and compassion.

Soon as the Colonel could command silence, he asked the constable, if the persons present came for an hearing to Mr. Belmont, as a magistrate, and being answered in the affirmative, he told him that gentleman was not well, and ordered him to carry the parties complaining and complained of, to his own house, where he would himself hear and decide the affair, whatever it was. The constable, knowing the colonel to be also in the commission, prepared to execute his orders, whilst the crowd submissively retired first out of the hall. But Clark, who wished to be heard by Belmont (for he was really



really one of the parties) thinking he would admit what he had to say with more allowance, as from the late incident he set him down as no enemy to his fraternity, lagged, and would have lagged still more, behind, whispering a footman to know whether his master was really ill or no; but when confirmed, by his report, that he was so, he followed the constable and the rest briskly, comforting himself with the reflection that Clayton, as a young man and a soldier, could not fail of being one of his brotherhood; for, perhaps, there is not a more fearful, lifeless, wretched animal than a solitary buck; they are quite gregarious, and a single one would be an object of downright pity and compassion, did not their mischievous pranks make all sorts of persons their enemies, even in self-defence.

Through a crowd of various persons, whose itching curiosity had congregated them, they soon arrived at Clayton's house, where that gentleman, by a private way, had before gained entrance, and was ready prepared to hear them, in an elegant saloon, which had the prospect of his fine garden, first sending word for all persons to disperse to their several habitations, who had no concern as principals or witnesses in the matter he was going to discuss; so that there remained before him, to his entire surprise, only Dr. Williams, Jack Clark, Miss Cousens, her maid Betty, the constable, and two other men, neighbours and inhabitants of the parish, which were the *dramatis personæ*; whilst an amiable and blooming sister of the colonel, and several of his servants, formed the audience.

The colonel, after genteelly bowing to his neighbours, seated himself, with the formality which his character of magistrate dictated, with pen, ink, and paper, before him, and gravely asked the constable for the plaintiff to prefer his plaint. Please your worship's honour, he returned, I have charge for charge, and as I knew the doctor and Miss Cousens, I made no bones of taking their words for last night, but as to the young gentleman, I was fain to confine him in the watch-house he was so obstreperous, and swore and cursed to such a degree, that, please your worship, if I had kept an account, I am sure I might have sworn to ten

thousand oaths: Even there he did some mischief; he had like to have set fire to the watch-house, and burnt one of the watchmen's noses dreadfully as he slept in his seat, by holding a candle under it—indeed, we were all—so it happened, please your worship, sleepy; but he kept ranting and making a riot the whole night long. Your honour's worship knows I live at the skirts of the town; their dispute happened at the bottom of my garden, just by the wash-way, and hearing them very high, I attempted to reconcile them; but Miss Cousens, knowing me to be constable, charged me with the young gentleman, and he, in return, charged her and the doctor. This is all, please your honour, I know of the business.” — “Madam, the colonel said, addressing himself to Miss Cousens, I am sorry to see you here upon any disagreeable occasion—will you be pleased to let me know in what manner the peace has been broken?” — John bring a chair for the lady—I forgot she was standing! — This mark of distinction not a little humoured her pride, and, after looking about her, with the self-sufficiency it had afresh inspired her with, drawing herself into many forms, she put her fan before her face and answered, “Colonel Clayton, you are a gentleman and you know me—it is well known I have had offers—have been sued to—and might now—it is well known—make my choice of several; do you think then, Sir, I should—I am ashamed to speak it—take up with this old gentleman—this reverend divine—a married man and old enough to be my father? — Here the doctor, ready to burst, could refrain no longer—“Madam! Madam! stick to what we are come before Colonel Clayton about—as to the matter of age, do you hear—I believe there is no great difference—but this is not the affair—answer his worship's question.” — “Sir, she replied with equal warmth—when that fellow has dared to mix my name with yours in the manner he has done, it is proper I should say somewhat of the improbability of the charge being true—as old as you!—Hardly so old as your daughter! — The colonel, biting his lip, to prevent laughing outright, nodded to his sister to leave the room, perceiving somewhat might arise in this examination not meet for



her care, which she did, and her example was followed by the servants, who, except the colonel's valet, all followed their lady. The colonel, then addressing himself to Dr. Williams, desired he would give an account of the affair they came before him about. "Sir, replied the doctor, last night, with my son, I was taking the air in Mr. Belmont's pleasant lawn, when somewhat occurred that made me retire with some precipitation. In my way home I overtook this young lady and her maid, who I found had just quitted the same spot and for the same reason: We stopped, and she sent her maid home, as I did my son, as such ears are not the proper receptacles of many things that pass in conversation. Whilst we were talking over this affair, that vile royster, drunk and graceless, came towards us singing, and caught me, at length, by the collar, protesting, with many bitter oaths, that he had found us in the act of darkness, on the public road, and intimating (I cannot, dare not, repeat his obscene expressions) he had seen us *rem in re*; I know, sir, you understand me. Astonished, struck dumb as we were with his insolence, we could not immediately reply; but you may be sure, sir, at length our innocence broke out in a torrent of expression; but it all availed nothing, he persisted in his charge, and Mr. Bacon, the constable here, at whose garden gate this insult was committed, appearing and endeavouring to pacify us, Miss Cousens charged him with the fellow, and he charged him with her and myself, with the most brazen assurance imaginable; the rest the constable has told you, and you will please to remember we are well known --- of character and reputation --- and this spawn of hell --- this imp of the devil (excuse my warmth, sir, never was it more justifiable) a wretch hitherto unknown to us, who may be, for ought I know, one of the most infamous, as he is one of the most lying of human beings. In short, sir, his villainous behaviour has raised such horror and detestation in my mind --- that I can scarce express myself with any temper --- abhor the sight of him --- and think he merits the most condign punishment." At this conclusion, again he hauled up his breeches with such violence, as cracked many a fitch,

and foiled the taylor's endeavours at strength and durability. "You will please to tell me, madam," the colonel said to Miss Cousens, "if the reverend doctor has delivered the substance of what you would have said." The mortified virgin signifying he had, the colonel turning to Clarke, who seemed to plume himself upon this adventure, and had by several winks and nods indicated that it would produce *high fun*, said, "young man, I have some reason not to tender an oath to you, as your condition, and perhaps determination, would render it improper: But you have liberty to speak for yourself, though much I fear you will only add to the guilt with which you will hereafter be covered. This reverend divine and that lady are persons well known and well respected --- I happen also to recollect who you are, this very moment; but of that hereafter: --- Jack Clark, with all the effrontery imaginable, returned, "I acknowledge to your worship I am a little *non compos* --- flustered --- or so --- but d---n me --- L---d forgive me! --- I hope I have done some service to the world by discovering the iniquity of these sinners! --- *That there* parson, as he calls himself --- I believe he is the bellswagger of Mims, for my part --- and that piece of lecherous antiquity --- Last night, and please your worship, I had slept sometime in the place they say they retired from, and perhaps was waked by the same screaming --- but mum for that --- as I was going towards the town --- a little round about I confess --- I heard a man's and woman's voices, by the side of a little copse --- quite retired and fit for the purpose --- I heard the words --- *kiss me* --- *no, my dear* --- too publick --- You shall --- I won't --- rape --- consent --- Oh! Oh! and some other critical ejaculations, which soon convinced me what they were about; and regard for decency carried me nearer --- when, oh L---d! what a sight! --- That brawny old cushion thumper, was in such a posture with madam Prim there --- that I am sure the father that begot me and the mother that bore me were never in closer contact --- It is true they were not upon the ground, but stood up --- and we know that wickedness like theirs may be committed in all situations. Well, d---n it, I was resolved to bring

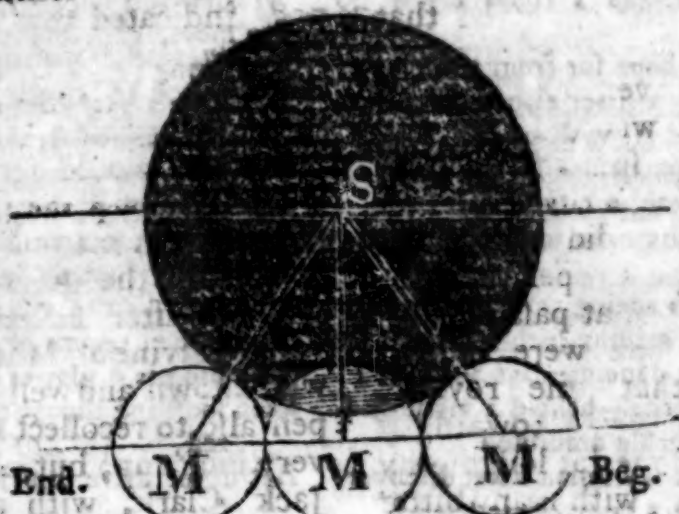


bring them to shame, and seized them in the fact, and a deal of disputing ensued, but I kept my hold till an honest constable appeared, to whom I gave charge of them, for acts of indecency on the king's highway, and at the same

time, madam there, charged me with violent assault upon her body, (to be sure she took me for the parson) and I have been prisoner ever since, as the constable has informed your worship."

[To be continued in our next.]

A Calculation of the Eclipse of the Moon on the 24th of February next, from Mayer's Solar and Clairaut's Lunar Tables, by Stephen Ogle, Teacher of the Mathematics at Rotherhithe.



Apparent time at London

H. M. S.

Beginning 6 44 20

Middle 7 47 45

End 8 51 10

Duration

Digits eclipsed

Middle

H. M. S.

2 6 50

3 dig. 40 min. on the moon's upper limb.

At Paris.

H. M. S.

6 54 06

7 57 31

9 00 56

The whole eclipse may be seen almost in any part of Europe, Asia, or Africa. But in America not much more than the end will be seen, and that only at the Brasils and in the easternmost parts of North America.

STEPHEN OGLE.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the DOUBTLESS MISTAKE, a new Comedy, now acting at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden. (See p. 28.)

PROLOGUE, spoken by Mr. Smith.

TO lead attention through five acts of prose,  
Where to lost notes no careful couplet flows;  
To please each heart, each judgment, eye  
and ear,  
The attempt how bold! the labour how severe!  
Thus I address'd our bard, who quick reply'd,  
With honest diffidence and modest pride:  
If I should fail, I shall not think it shame  
to miss, what few have gain'd, the wreath  
of fame.  
This spot I deem the public treasury,  
Where wits, rare coins, for general service lie;  
where critics, strict examiners, are plac'd,  
to try each piece by that nice standard, taste;

And what to public use may be apply'd,  
Is justly sav'd; what faculty thrown aside.

Hence, 'tis the poet's duty to dispense  
Each various vein of humour, wit, or sense;  
Not, miser-like, to his own hoard confine  
The smallest spark of nature's genuine mine;  
But to the muse his grateful tribute pay,  
And in the common mint his quota lay.

On this resolve, he, to your sterling store  
Presents a specimen of untried ore;  
If any worth it bears, assay'd by you,  
His private talent is the public due;  
And should it not disgrace your brilliant mass,  
Give it your stamp, and let the metal pass.

EPILOGUE, spoken by Miss Willford.

I Had an epilogue, to speak to-night,  
But I'm so hurried, put in such a fright,  
Hence take me!—if I ha'nt, forget it quite.  
To for my name in first night's play bill  
printed,  
A character quite new, in time quite stinted;

An



An epilogue, besides, to get by heart,  
 'Tis most unmerciful, too long a part—  
 But they so coax'd and whe-dled me to duty,  
 Lest I should fret—for fretting spoils one's  
 beauty.

That, in obedience to the kind command,  
 A suppliant to your favour, here I stand:  
 And hope, instead of what had been prepar'd,  
 Some nonsense of my own may now be heard.

Well! I have had a great escape, I own,  
 From being made the jest of all the town;  
 For from the court-end I could claim no  
 pity,  
 Nor had I more to hope for from the city;  
 Such matches rarely answer either side,  
 For industry is suited ill with pride.

But to divert your censure let me shew  
 A folly more complete, a city beau!  
 What contrast can there be so strong in na-  
 ture,

As English plainness apeing petit maitre!  
 And yet poor I, by missing such a lover,  
 May wait till all my dancing days are over!

Next, shift the scene—behold a virtuoso!  
 An old, illiterate, feeble amoroso!  
 What weakness can the human heart discover  
 More shameful than a climacteric lover?  
 Men, who have turn'd the period of three-  
 score,

Become mere virtuoso's—in amour.  
 Nor does Aunt Bridget merit better quarter,  
 Who, scornful to abide by female charter,  
 Invades a province, to our sex deny'd,  
 Aiming at knowledge with a pedant's pride;  
 When, after all our boast, we find, at length,  
 To know our weakness is our surest strength;  
 One path of science only, wise men say,  
 Is left for female learning—to obey.—[Curt-  
 (ying.)]

If characters like these your mirth excite,  
 And furnish some amusement for the night,  
 If nought offend the maxims of the stage,  
 Or shock the nice morals of the age;  
 If only venial errors here you find,  
 Critics be dumb—ye men of candour kind!

On the much lamented Death of his Royal High-  
 ness Prince Frederick William.

By a LADY.

WHERE are those tinſel insects of a  
 court,  
 That to the gilded palaces resort,  
 To flatter princes in their height of pow'r;  
 But vanish in that dark and solemn hour,  
 When with short sighs they draw their par-  
 ting breath,

And sink into the silent arms of death?  
 Is it the want of genius, or that grief,  
 For such a loss admits of no relief,  
 That not one single elegiac verse  
 Flows from their silver pen to grace his hearse?  
 Then, let a female muse attempt to sing  
 His blooming virtues, blasted in their spring,

Whose sprightly converse charm'd the list'n-  
 ing ear,

Remembrance sweet, to sacred friendship dear,  
 Music and painting round him weeping mourn,  
 And learning drops a tear upon his urn.

His beauty made the damask roses pale,  
 Yet fairer than the lilly of the vale.

Why shou'd Britannia's hope, her sweetest  
 flow'r,

Droop, sicken, die, ere the meridian hour?  
 Before his blushing honours could appear  
 In their full splendor,—each succeeding year!  
 No more, ye nymphs, your flow'ry chaplets  
 bring;

But angels bear him on their sacred wing  
 To that immortal throne, where virtue lives  
 For ever blest, and death itself survives.

Let reason stop the tender mother's sigh,  
 The tear that trembles in the royal eye;  
 Reflecting that he left this mortal stage,  
 Unfully'd by the vices of the age,

To meet in realms of bliss (auspicious fate!)  
 The promis'd glories of a future state.

Such soothing thoughts may charm the soul to  
 rest,

But never drive his image from my breast.  
 A MOURNER.

#### The JAY and KING'S-FISHER.

BIRDS have their rank as well as we;  
 And in their plumage mark'd we see  
 The wing of high and low degree.

Thus, instances a few to bring,  
 The Roman beak denotes their king;  
 Whilst, sweeping with theatric state,  
 His train no less shall vindicate  
 The peacock's title to the ermine;  
 At least were females to determine.

The breadth of band, and wisdom's state,  
 Point out the council at the bar;  
 And Madge, when perch'd upon a beam,  
 We see in him a judge supreme!

Clergy we have in rooks and crows,  
 Robins are courtiers, Tom-tits, beaux;  
 The mag-pie to the lawn aspires;  
 Pidgeons are monks and hooded fryars;  
 The swan, in Cleopatra's pride,  
 Rowing her state, of all beside,

That swim the stream or oozy lake,  
 None for their sovereign can mistake—  
 While geese and ducks attendant on her,  
 Fill up her train, as maids of honour.

This once allow'd sufficient warrant  
 For my assertion, I'll no more on't;  
 But will, as fast as I am able,  
 From these materials build my fable.

A Pheasant hen, of noble worth  
 (Her plumage blazon'd forth her birth)

Had in her train of servile birds,  
 Attendant on her nod and words,

A jay, whom ought but true discernment  
 Had rais'd at once to high preferment;

For she presided at her toilet,  
 (Spell me next word, or I shall spoil it)



Her pett-en-l'air of texture light,  
Her negligee, her robe by night,  
Her lacque of newest Paris air,  
These were the jay's peculiar care.—

Such terms were never known of yore  
To bird of any rank before;  
But now the feather'd quall each day  
Vary their plumage ev'ry way;  
Have ruffs like owls and wings like swan  
Joining all species into one.

Yet trusting by some *cross in pale*,  
Some single feather in their tail,  
The rank of pheasant be apparent  
To ev'ry lacquey on an errand.—

At worst maintain amongst the croud,  
Their quall—by cackling very loud.

But not to dwell, like them, on scandal,  
No more their foibles shall I handle;  
But set about my present theme,  
The fly intrigues of madam Prim;  
And ease your mind of expectation,  
Much teased, I fear, by this digression,  
Whilst I unfold what, to a witness,  
Nab minded more than lady's bus'ness.

She found (nor did she want discernment)

The road of females to preferment,  
The rolling eye, the flutt'ring breast,  
Had many a songster spoil'd of rest:  
The very placing of a feather

Had link'd hearts more than once together,

And the coquettish turn of bill,  
Wou'd, by the dozen, Robins kill,  
All these she practis'd o'er and o'er,  
With many other arts in store;  
And what her servile rank deny'd,  
Her lady's gen'rous heart supply'd:  
The down that glow'd upon her breast,  
When shed, was her's, by gift possess'd.

As were the feathers of each kind,  
Ev'n of her beauteous train behind,  
The marks of dignity and peerage,  
Redundant graceful in her featherage,  
With these, and many more, I wot,  
Which she with care together got,  
The spoils of parrots and macaws,  
Of peacocks, and such like gew-gaws,  
All deck'd the issues from her garter,  
Amphibious fowl for birds to stare at;

But still her size and gait betray,  
Beneath the plumage, madam jay;  
Tho' she imagin'd, (which is pleasant)  
That all must take her for a pheasant;  
Whereas she met not one by chance  
But cry'd—a jay!—at the first glance—

The simple bird yet tries her tricks,  
Some inexperienced heart to fix,  
The cuckoo and the water-wag tail,  
Play for a time with madam bag-tail,  
To do the linnet and the thrush;  
With many more from ev'ry bush;  
But none she finds importunate  
To court her love, or call her mate!

Her borrow'd wings they all despise,  
There's nothing of the pheasant's eyes!"

And without eyes, what simple male  
Wou'd fall enamour'd with a tail?

At last, a king's-fisher, just fledg'd,  
To her, as said, his fealty pledg'd,  
Artleis himself her childish gestures  
Soon caught his fancy—and her vestures  
Were all so tinsel, and so spruce—  
No bird so suited for his use!

What follows now shall I relate?

Th' arcana of the wedd'd state,  
Had better like the bridal bed,  
Be close within the curtains hid!

But figure to yourself a glutton,  
Who sets aside his beef and mutton,  
To riot on green-goose and plover,  
How does he look when dinner's over?

He finds he has been grossly cheated,  
And 'head of plover, has been treated  
With friecase of carrion-owl,

The least and the worst of fowl!

Then shall you have our youth's sad phys,

When waking from his fancy'd bliss,  
He feels no more on pheasant plump,

But all was carrion—hip and rump!

Tantalus like he sneak'd away,  
Crying—My Juno is a jay.

EPITAPH intended for an Officer who died

very young in the Army in Flanders.

Imitated from Monsieur Racan.

HERE lieth one, who in his April morn,

Had so much virtue, fortitude, and truth,

That in the vicious age when he was born,

His features only testify'd his youth.

Whilst all admiring gaz'd at worth so rare,

Death darted by mistake the fatal sting;

For seeing fruit so very ripe and fair,

He took for autumn what was but his spring.

E. D.

A R E B U S.

ME of learning I supply

With what Pnœbus does deny;

Ladies find me apropos,

I their dress and beauty shew;

All my talents so careful,

Volatile I soon grow less;

Quick'ning me (a fate I dread)

Inhumanly they cut my head;

Lin'gring thus till I expire,

They my servitude require.

Welcome ev'ry birth-day night,

I'm the first the court invite;

But too free, like silly elf,

I serve the world, consume myself.

On the Death of Mrs. QUIN.

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti.

Tempus abire tibi.

Hor.

A L A S poor Quin! thy jests and stories

Are quite extinguish'd; and what

There's no Jack Falstaff, no John Dories.

Bath, Jan. 21.

W. W.

THE



Sung by Miss BRENT, at Vauxhall.

The gau - dy tu - lip swells with pride, and rears its beau - ties

to the sun, With heav'n born tints of I - ris bow, With

Her

tints of I - ris bow: While low the vio - let springs beside,

As in the shade she strives to shun the hand of some rapacious

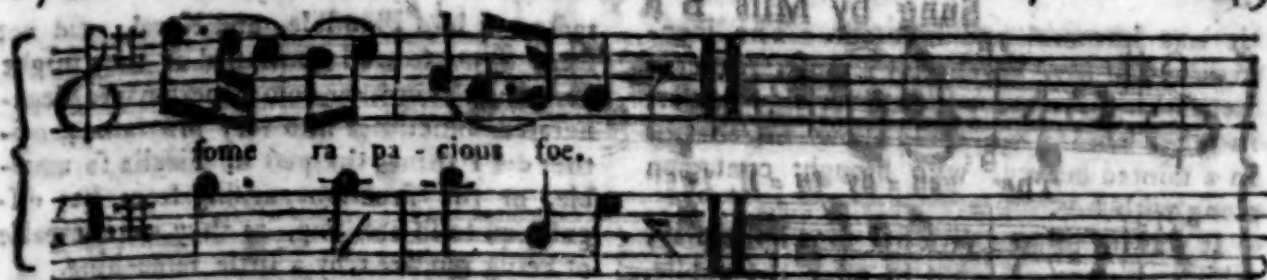
for

While low the

violet springs be - side, As in the shade she strives to shun the hand of some rapacious

The hand





## II.

Of worth intrinsic small the store,  
That from the tulip can arise,  
When parted from its native bed;  
But hid, the violet charms the more,  
Like incense in its native skies,  
When pluck'd to grace the virgin's head.

## III.

Then think, ye fair ones, how these flow'rs  
Are wrought in nature's various robes;  
That pride may learn how meekness thrives;  
Though virgin dignity empowers,  
The heroes of the conquer'd gl' be,  
Yet sweet compliance makes you wives.

## AN INVITATION in WINTER.

Written to a LADY.

NOW hoary winter, with resistless pow'r,  
Clasps shiv'ring nature in his aged arms;  
The meads, disrob'd of ev'ry plant and flow'r,  
With gloomy aspect, mourn their ravish'd charms.

The tow'ring elms, which grace yon mountain's brow,  
Bend to the wild winds o'er the threatening

White wave the woods beneath involving snow,  
And in their caves the frozen naiads sleep.

The crystal brooks, with icy fetters bound,  
No more, soft murmur'ing, sooth the pains of love,  
Nor mossy banks, with verdant poplars

Invite Menalcas to the mask'd grove.  
Yet, winter, thee my tranquil thoughts approve,

Tho' void of ev'ry gay alluring grace;  
O'er thy dead scenes my fancy joys to rove,  
And the wild ruins of thy reign to trace.

Thus, tho' the warblers of the vernal year,  
Droop and cling lifeless to the naked spray,  
Yet the sweet redbreast deems thee not severe,

But to the lone woods pours his cheerful lay.  
Unchang'd the pine and laurel rear their heads;  
The constant yew extends its welcome shade;

Tho' laughing flow'rs no more perfume the meads,  
No more the sun-beams dance along the glade.

All hail! ye pleasures permanent as great,  
Which in the wrecks of time and nature please!

The kind companion, and the still retreat,  
Where all is virtue, harmony, and ease.

The social converse of a friend, sincere,  
Dispels the terrors of the darkest storm;  
Delights, when vernal beauties disappear,

And days ungenial the dull year deform.  
Then, dear Amanda, bless my humble dome,  
Sweet friendship's glow shall brighten ev'ry

eye;  
With thee shall mirth and gen'rous freedom  
And anxious care at thy appearance fly.

January, 1766.

Oh! how superior these domestic joys,  
To what the world calls pleasure, pomp, and state!

Where envy blasts not, nor distrust annoys,  
Nor false dissemblers flatter those they hate.

## QUESTION.

A Wire drawer having 1718 cubic inches of iron, to be drawn into wire one quarter of an inch diameter. Required (without Algebra) how many feet in length it will be, when drawn out, nothing being allowed for the waste.

Jan. 13, 1766.

B. W.

A new Mathematical Question, by P. Antrobus.

THERE are 100 bundles of reed, each 40 inches in circumference, but should be 45; how much reed in circumference must there be added to make up the 100 bundles 45 inches in circumference?

*This gentleman's calculation of eclipses is so torn by the seal as to be illegible, and besides we have had calculations before, which are sufficient to the purpose.*

Account of the Plain Dealer, a Comedy, altered from Wychesley, by Mr. Bickerstaff, as it is performed at Drury-Lane Theatre.

AS this comedy is so well known, we shall give Mr. Bickerstaff's modest preface only, by which our readers will be judges of the alterations he has made, which really appear to be very judicious.

"It is well known, that Wychesley's comedy of the Plain Dealer, was one of the most celebrated productions of the last century; it acquired him the personal friendship of two of his sovereigns, and the praises of the learned, both at home and abroad; and certainly we find in it the happiest combination of wit, humour, character and incident, that can be imagined.

How then comes it to pass, that it has been so long excluded the theatre? I answer, to the honour of the present age, because



it was immoral and indecent. The licentiousness of Mr. Wycherley's muse, rendered her shocking to us, with all her charms; or, in other words, we could allow no charms in a tainted beauty, who brought contagion along with her.

It was in this condition I found the play, which I now presume to offer the public, and, as before I undertook it, I mentioned it to several good judges, who gave it over as irrecoverable, I thought I had the right of other quacks, to try experiments upon it: Indeed, on a close examination, besides enormous length, and excessive obscenity, I thought I met several things which called very much for correction; a want of symmetry might, I apprehended, be sometimes mistaken for strength. The character of Manley was rough, even to outrageous brutality; and inconsistent, in his friendship for Freeman, whom he knew to be guilty of the actions of a thief and a rascal. The cha-

raacters of Lord Plausible, and Novel, did not seem to me so well contrasted as they might be, while the other comic personages degenerated sometimes into very low farce; neither did I think the part of Fidelia so amiable, or the situations arising from her disguise quite so amusing, as they were capable of being rendered by a little retouching.

There is but one thing I am afraid of: That in endeavouring to correct these, perhaps imaginary faults of the poet, I may have substituted real blemishes of my own. But wherever I have taken the liberty to vary from my author I have also taken care to mark it, in such a manner, as that his reputation may suffer as little as possible, by a mixture which, I hope, will be considered at worst as an alloy, without which, according to the rules of modern refinement, his more valuable materials could never have been wrought up.

## THE MONTHLY



T. James's, Dec. 31. On Sunday the 29th last, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, died, at his house in Leicester Square, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, his majesty's youngest brother, to the great grief of their majesties, and all the royal family.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 31, 1765. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 5th of January, for his late Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, his majesty's youngest brother, viz. The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans and black silk shoes.

Undress, black or grey unwatered tabbies. The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets plain muslin, or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape handkerchiefs, and black swords and buckles.

Undress, dark grey frocks. The Earl Marshal's order for a general mourning, and those from the War office and Admiralty office, were expressly the same as for the duke of Cumberland. [See our last vol. p. 595.]

FRIDAY, January, 3. The corpse and urn of the deceased prince, were removed from Leicester Square, to the prince's Chamber at the house of peers.

SATURDAY, 4. About a quarter before ten o'clock, a signal from Westminster bridge, by the firing of a sky-rocket, was given, that the funeral procession of his late Royal Highness Prince

## CHRONOLOGER.

Frederick William was begun; which signal being answered by another from the center arch of London-bridge, minute-guns were immediately fired at the Tower, and so continued (as at the funeral of the duke of Cumberland) until from a second signal from the said place, it was known the whole funeral ceremony was ended. The great bells in several of the churches in London and Westminster also continued until the funeral was over. The ceremony was the same as at the late duke of Cumberland's funeral. (See our last vol. p. 582.) The pall was supported by Lords Edgumbe, Searisdale, Boston and Beaulieu; the duke of Kingston was chief mourner, his train borne by Sir Tho. Robinson, bart. The supporters: the duke of Chandos and marquis of Rockingham; assistants, earls Talbot, Cardigan, Albemarle, Pomfret, Peterborough, Litchfield, Coventry and Ashburnham.

SATURDAY, 11. Five houses were consumed by fire, in Queen-street, Ratcliff-croft.

TUESDAY, 14. Lord Chamberlain's office. This is to give public notice, that tier majesty's birthday will not be observed at court on Saturday the 8th inst. but will be kept on Thursday, the 10th of February next.

A board of general officers was held at the horse guards, president Lord Viscount Ligonier, to take under consideration, and establish a rule, as to the future purchasing of commissions in the land service, and retaining the purchase money to be paid, in time coming all brokers of commissions will be laid aside; no subaltern or



cer will be appointed without the consent and approbation of the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment first had and obtained. The last board of this nature was held so long ago as 1725.

**WEDNESDAY, 15.**  
The house of peers waited on his majesty with their address, to which they received the following most gracious answer:

My lords,  
I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your firm and temperate resolution to support the dignity of my crown, and the legislative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; your care at the same time, to re-establish order and tranquillity in those colonies; and your regard to the prosperity and happiness of my people, shew dispositions which are altogether worthy of your wisdom, and which cannot fail of producing the most salutary effects both at home and abroad. You will find me unalterably fixed in the same intentions. Your affectionate condolence on the death of my brother, affords me some consolation on that melancholy occasion."

Wilkins, Seatt, Bonfon, Wheat, Tull, Reynolds and Mary Pyner, were executed at Tyburn. (See our last vol. p. 641.) Jones, Dunn and Aldridge were reprieved.

**THURSDAY, 16.**  
The house of commons waited on his majesty with their address, and received the following answer:

Gentlemen,  
The moderation and temper with which you resolve to enter into the consideration of the important affairs I have recommended to you, cannot but give me the greatest satisfaction; as from those dispositions I entertain the fullest confidence, that your wisdom, will direct you to such measures as will ensure the common happiness and welfare of my dominions, which will always be the invariable objects of my care and attention.

I receive your condolence on the melancholy event of my brother's death, as a mark of your affection and loyalty.

I shall be careful that my conduct shall justify the confidence you so affectionately express in my applying properly such supplies as you may find necessary for the public service."

**FRIDAY, 17.**  
The sheriffs of this city, attended by the city remembrancer, presented a petition to the house of commons, that a bill may be brought in to new pave the city of London, pursuant to the late order of common council. (See our last vol. p. 663.) and they likewise presented a petition from the court of aldermen, to restrain the exportation of corn.

**MONDAY, 20.**  
Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Joseph Willford, for stealing a gelding, John

Dailey, for returning from transportation, and John Wilson, for forgery, received sentence of death: One to be transported for fourteen years, fifteen for seven, and three were branded.

Mr. James Gibson, attorney at law, was tried for forging a paper writing purporting to be wrote by the clerk of the report office in the court of chancery, and publishing the same with intent to defraud Mr. William Hurst, of Stratford upon Avon, of the sum of 437*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The jury found him guilty of forging and publishing the same, but a point of law arising, their lordships thought proper it should be left special.

The large centes house in Portland square was consumed by fire at the beginning of the month.

*Copy of a Letter, from the Committee of Merchants, intrusted with the management of the Canada Bills, &c. to the two Brokers, Isaac de Mattos and Mr. Dainessy.*

"We embrace the first opportunity to inform you, that the Canada bills are now in a fair way of being speedily settled with the court of France; therefore, at it is ours, we think it your duty, to make the holders of those bills, acquainted therewith, to prevent the disposal of their property to their disadvantage."

Signed, by order of the committee, **BROOK WATSON.**

A woman, on the 20th went to Guildhall and told the constables in waiting there that she came to surrender herself to justice, for that thirty six years ago she was delivered of a bastard child, and strangled it, kept it in her room three days, and dropt it in a court in Cripple-gate parish. One of the officers advised her to consider well of the danger she was running herself into by such a declaration: Whereupon she went away, but came again yesterday; said that she could have no peace of mind till she had suffered the punishment due to her crime; whereupon she was sent to Wood-street compter, for examination. She has been twice under examination since and persists in the same story.

Two girls who, with other vagrants, were lately taken up in the ruins in Cornhill, when brought before the right honourable the lord mayor at the mansion house, the eldest of them, who is under fifteen years of age, charged the other with murdering another girl, about two months since, near Brentwood in Essex. The account given by the accuser is, that there were four girls in company, who strolled down to the above place; and that here the girl who was killed, and whom she also charges the murderer with having enticed away from her mother a few weeks before, refusing to part with some rings, she stabbed her in the body with a knife, and then stripped off all her clothes, and threw her into a wet ditch, at



the same since threatening to sign her (the  
accuser) in the same manner, if she would  
any opposition. Upon examining into the  
affair, and the mother of the girl who is  
said to be murdered attending, and declaring  
her child had been missing ever since the  
above time, his lordship committed, for  
further hearing, the girl charged with com-  
mitting the murder, to the Poultry Compter,  
and the hoodler to Wood-street.

A messenger is set out from London, with the dies and impressions of a new coin for the king of Poland, designed by himself, and engraved by Mr. Plöge, son of Gray's-inn-lane. On the face is represented the head of his majesty, richly dressed and decorated with a new order. The motto, *Stanislaus Augustus, D. G. Rex Polonæ, M. D. C. L.* There is also a reverse, a regular shield, with the arms of Poland quartered, an escutcheon of pretence crowned in the centre, with the Poniatowski's arms. — Over the arms is a Polish crown, with *MDCCLXVI*. The shield is supported on each side with oak and palm, and a ribbon twining round, with the following superscription: *Pax Fide Regni et Græcorum*. The border is tied with the oak and palm-branch at the bottom. The motto, *Talenti, Polonæ, DXXXII, Rbo Pol. Maria.* The same design is sent to the several greatest courts of France, — Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, &c. with his majesty's assurances, that the preference shall be given to the most meritorious.

Days appointed for holding the sessions of  
the peace, and goal delivery for the county  
of Middlesex, for the year 1766.

Quarter Session, Monday, Jan. 13, at Hick's hall, Thursday 16, at the Old Bailey.

**General Sessions, Monday, Feb. 17, at  
Hicks' hall, Wednesday, 19, at the Old  
Diner.**

Quarter Session, Tuesday, April 8, at Hicks's hall, Wednesday of the Old Bailey.

General session, Tuesday, May 13, at Hicks Hall, Wednesday, 14, at the Old-Sunley.

Quarter session, Monday, June 30, at Hicks' Hall, Wednesday, June 3, at the Old Bailey.

General Telfon, Monday, Sept. 1, at Hicks's hall, Wednesday, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter session, Monday, Oct. 30, at Hicks's hall; Wednesday 25, at the Old-Bailey.

General Session, Monday, Dec. 8, at Hicks's hall, Wednesday 10, at the Old-Bailly.

Days appointed for holding the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Surrey for the year 1966, as ascertained

1st Session, Tuesday, Jan. 14, at St. Margarets-hill, Southwark

2d — —, Tuesday, April 15, at Reigate.  
3d — —, Tuesday, July 15, at Guildford.

Mr. O. J. Bar der aged - Lieut. James Thompson

Days appointed for holding the quarter sessions of the peace for the town and borough of Southwark, before the Right Hon.

... ..

George Nelson, Esq. lord mayor of the  
city of London, for 1756

1st Session, Friday, Jan. 10, 1873. — Thomas  
2d — — — Friday, Apr. 11, — — — at St. Marks.

3d—Friday, July 11, 1896, **Sec. 10.**  
4th—Friday, Oct. 10, 1896, **Sec. 11.**

The celebrated M. Rostoff, is arrived in England, as an asylum from the rage of his

The ironmongers company have presented

to Alderman Alfop, a service of plate, for the good offices he did them in Ireland.

Murders have been too frequent this month: A dyer, in Southwick, was killed

by an hatter; a weaver at Frome has murdered his apprentice girl; two men were robbed and murdered on Tower hill; the driver of the fly from Uppingham to Kettering, in Northamptonshire, was robbed and murdered upon the road; John Street (See our last vol. p. 645.) cut his throat in the New Goal. Incendiary letters have been sent to several persons, and accidents have deprived many of life or limbs.

Mr. Ellington, a batze-factor, has presented the mayor of Colchester, and his successors, a rich gold chain, &c. to be worn by them.

The following odd circumstance lately happened at Dury in Berkshire: Mr. Dunford, of that place, having ordered his dog to be hanged, the person who performed the office having struck it on the head, in order to break the skull, and supposing him to be dead from the time of his hanging, threw him into a well thirty feet deep, where he continued twelve days, when being accidentally heard to make a noise he was taken up, and is now living.

The merchants of Bristol have petitioned the parliament in relation to North American affairs, &c.

The seat of Mr. Dymoke, champion of England, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, has been consumed by fire.

A farmer's house, barns, &c. have been consumed by fire at Newton, in Cheshire, damaged 800l.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Dec. 14.

On Friday, the 20th instant, a most melancholy accident happened in one of the coal pits, at South Widdale near Sunderland, in the county of Durham: The foul air in the pit took fire, and burned upwards of forty men and boys, eight of whom were drawn up dead, burned and suffocated, twenty-seven more were dangerously burned, bruised, and wounded, so that no hopes are expected of their recovery, the rest are but slightly touched.

The white boys, in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, have lately committed some enormities.

**MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.**  
Jan. 1. Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Smith. Ed. will

Mr. Fellowes, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harris—Cap-

1. Knowles, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith



Jan. 1. Leven, Miss Penfryn, a Ye, 6000: fortune—17. Richard Tillotson, Esq; to Miss Beaumont—18. John Williams, Esq; to Miss Nease—20. R. H. A. Bennet, Esq; to Miss Burnell—21. Richard Lowndes, Junr. Esq; to Miss Polly Gouffry—23. Honourable John Monckton, to Miss Nancy Adams.

Jan. 3. Lady Petre was delivered of a son—11. Mrs. Cotton Trefusis, of a son—12. Lady Robinson, of a son—Mrs. Hartland, of Thames street, of a son and daughter—Lately, Mrs. Collingwood, of Unthank, Northumberland, of a daughter—Mrs. Bigg, of Little Benton, Northumberland, of a son and heir.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 3. **S**IR John Barker, of Sproughton, Suffolk, bart. The title is extinct—William Purchas, Esq; one of the six clerks in chancery—Sir John Tyrtel, of Springfield, Essex, bart. succeeded by his only son, an infant—Sir Ralph Altherton, of Middleton, Lancashire, bart. the title is extinct—7. Reverend Mr. Betts, Savilian professor of geometry, at Oxford—Henry Browning, of Tooting, Surrey, Esq;—8. Rev. Dr. Birch, rector of St. Margaret Patens, late secretary of the Royal Society, greatly esteemed in the learned world, by a fall from his horse—Rev. Honourable Thomas, Lord Foley, baron of Kidderminster. The title is extinct, but his very large estates, real and personal, devolve on his kinsman, Thomas Foley, Esq; member for Droitwich—Mr. Blewitt, a worthy merchant, at Marazion, Cornwall—11. Paul Pennycook, of Bloombury, Esq;—15. William Hicks, of Rochester, Esq;—16. Countess of Gyllenburgh, relict of Baron Sparre, many years ambassador from Sweden—Thomas Kingbey, of Bishopgate street, Esq;—17. Right Hon. Francis, earl of Godolphin, &c. &c. aged 87. father of the dutchess of Newcastle and the late dutchess of Leeds. The title of Godolphin is thereby extinct, but he is succeeded as viscount Rialton, by Francis Godolphin, of Raylis, in Bucks, Esq; now Lord Rialton—Joseph Whittingham Esq; a justice of the peace for Cheshire—Valentine Or on, of upper Grosvenor street, Esq;—18. Edward Bulky, Esq; high sheriff of Berks the year in which the battle of Blenheim was fought—19. Mrs. Cotes, wife of Humphry Cotes, Esq;—21. Mrs. James Quin, the celebrated comedian—23. William Ellison, sen. Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, a gentleman of great benevolence and hospitality, whose name will be immortal from his inimitable skill as a letter founder, which art he brought to the highest perfection. Before his time the English printers were obliged to send to Holland for their types.

Lately, Rev. Mr. Mattinson, curate of Patterdale, Westmoreland, for sixty years. The first infant he christened was, after wards his wife, by whom he had one son, Mr. Fellowes, to Mrs. Elizabeth.

and three daughters, all whom he married in his own church. His stipend was (forty years, 121. and for the last twenty, not so) per annum. Yet he died at the age of eighty-three, worth 1000 l. sterling. 500. of which was saved out of his stipend—John Richmond Webb, Esq; one of the Welch judges—Mr. John Walth, of Katharine street, the chief music seller in England—Thomas Watson, Esq; late member for Berwick—Mr. Daniel Pratt, of Caversham, Oxfordshire, aged 102—Peregrine Grethead, of Guy's cliffe, near Warwick Esq; nephew of the duke of Ancaster, aged 18—Robert Dobins Yate, Esq; high sheriff of Gloucestershire—Isaac Leglise, sen. Esq; an Italian Merchant—Samuel Booker, Esq; formerly consul at Alicante—Thomas De Grey, Esq; formerly member for Norfolk—Mr. James Fleming, book seller at Newcastle—Mr. Hickford, a dissenting minister, aged 100—Mrs. Clayton, relict of the late worthy bishop of Clogher—Anthony Turner, Esq; marshal of the Heralds college—Rev. Dr. Cresswicke, dean of Wells—Mr. Isaac Ware, an eminent architect—Honourable Mrs. St. Clair, relict of the general—Sir Bryan Broughton, bart.—Lady Katharine, Sutherland, eldest daughter of the earl of Sutherland—Robert Godfrey, Esq; nephew of the bishop of Ely—John Heather, of Sunderland, aged 105—Mr. Symonds, of Corfe castle, aged 107—John Briscoe, of Shidling Bury, Bedfordshire, Esq;.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**R**EV. Mr. Scroggs, was presented to the vicarage of Alne, Yorkshire—Mr. Bridges, to the rectory of Pittswell, Norfolk—Mr. Jeffery to the vicarage of Easton, Norfolk—Mr. Branthwayte, to the rectories of Raypham, in Norfolk—Mr. Curoys, to the rectory of Hewish, Wilts—Mr. Gascoign, to the living of Rippindale, Lincolnshire—Dr. Cock, to the rectory of Didden, Essex—Mr. Cockayne, to the rectory of Rotherhithe—Mr. Morris, to the rectory of Hickling, Nottinghamshire—Mr. Williams, to the vicarage of Turville, Wilts—Mr. Tilby, to the vicarage of Hollingby, Bucks—Mr. Woolaton, to the vicarage of Aylmer, Wilts—Mr. Langley, to the rectory of Fenny Bentley, in Derbyshire—Mr. Mitchell, to the rectory of Great Bovington, Wilts—Mr. Panton, was elected a fellow of ulwich college.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Samuel Hood, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Thorncomb and rectory of Helcomb, in Devonshire.

## PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

**G**EORGE Quarme, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of excise in the room of Mr. Orbar deceased—Lieut. Col. Hildiman, a brigadier general in America only.



## Bills of Mortality from Dec. 24, to Jan.

1794 Jan. 24 to Feb. 1. 1795 Jan. 24 to Feb. 1.

CHRISTENED. BURIED.

Males 668 1196 Males 1016 2193

Females 518 1196 Females 1016 2193

Whereof have died,

Under 1 Year 660 Within the Walls 113

Between 1 and 5 566 Witho. the Walls 373

5 and 10 — 93 Mid. and S. 1009

10 and 20 — 63 City & Sub. W. 490

20 and 30 — 163

30 and 40 — 207

40 and 50 — 211

50 and 60 — 211

60 and 70 — 211

70 and 80 — 211

80 and 90 — 211

90 and 100 — 211

100 and upwards — 211

Weekly, Dec. 31, 1794 577

Jan. 7, 1795 536

14, 1795 536

21, 1795 536

28, 1795 536

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 602. 2. 3. 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25, 1796.

Amsterdam, 35 2 1/2

Ditto at 11 1/2, 24 9

Rotterdam, 3 1/2, 4 1/2

Antwerp, No price

Hamburg, 34 6 1/2

Paris, 1 day's date, 3 1/2

Ditto 2 1/2

Bordeaux, ditto, 3 1/2

Cádiz, 3 1/2

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold in Guineas 3 1/2

Ditto in bars 3 1/2

Pil. p. 95 eight, 44 1/2

Ditto small, 19 1/2

Mexico, large, 35 1/2

Ditto small, 35 1/2

Silver in bars and 35 1/2

B-NKR-PTS.

JOHN Hall, of Abingdon in Berkshire, Grocer.

George Jones, of Barnaby Street, Southwark,

Linen draper.

Peter Pohlmann, of Leadenhall Street, Watchmaker.

Daniel Perrenu, of Cockspur Street, and Martin Jol-

lie, of Fenchurch Street, Merchants and partners.

John Schulham, of St. Matthew Friday Street,

and Matthias Jacob Berkenhout, of Harwood in

Yorkshire, Silk Weavers.

John Abercromby and Richard Baldwin, of South-

wark, Cheesemongers.

Abraham Hancock, of Bethnal Green, Dealer.

James Lacey, of St. Clement Dances, Hoher.

Thomas Curtis, of Long-acre, Coach and Coach-

harness-maker.

Samuel Guiding, of Blackman Street, Tobaccoist.

Robert Johnson, of Shawsell, Victualler.

John Compton, of Poole, Stationer.

John Forshall, of Long-acre, Trunkmaker.

John Jones, of Old Street, Dealer.

Richard Roberts, of Fenchurch Street, Tobaccoist.

Zachariah Hays, of Fleet-ditch, Tobaccoist.

Archibald Rooke, of St. Clement Dances, Mercer.

William Sandwich, of Barnard-Castle in Durham

Merchant.

Cecilia Bertrand, of Bristol, Milliner.

John Gil, of Fenchurch Street, Soho, Hoher.

William Richmond, Jun. of St. George Hanover

square, Chymist.

Thomas Markfield, of Ripon, Mercer.

William Leigh, of Cusmarshen, Shop-keeper.

John Lee, of the Minories, Haberdasher.

Francisco Poranday, of Watling Street, Gold and

Silver refiner.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

ANSTRUTHER, &c. Sir John

Alexander, bart. in the room of Sir

Henry Dufosse, deceased.

Earl of John Buller, Esq; and Lord Pal-

merston, re-elected on promotion.

Edinburghshire Sir A. Gilmour re-elected

on promotion.

Higham Ferrers. John Yorke, Esq; re-

lected on promotion.

Monmouth. John Hanbury, Esq; in the

room of his father deceased.

Newport. Mr. Dummer in the room of his

father deceased.

Perth, &c. George Dempster, Esq; re-

lected on promotion.

Shortham. Sir Samuel Cornish, in the

room of Lord Middleton, deceased.

Surry. George Onslow, Esq; re-elected on

promotion.

Wells. Robert Child, Esq; declared sitting

member.

Windsor. Admiral Keppel, re-elected on

promotion.

Worcester. Right hon. William Dowdell

well, re-elected on promotion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2. According to

the public register, there have died in

this city during the last year 772 persons.

There have been 692 marriages in the re-

formed churches; 759 at the Town-hall,

107 by bands; and 776 baptisms.

Hague, January, 12. The minority of

the prince stadtholder expiring on the 8th

of March next, when he will have com-

pleted his eighteenth year, he will be install-

ed the same day in the offices and dignities

of stadtholder, captain general, and admiral

of the united provinces, and will receive

the oaths from the states-general of Hol-

land and West-Friesland: Public orders are

given to the inhabitants of this place to il-

luminare their houses on the above-men-

tioned day from eight in the evening till mid-

night.

Copenhagen, December 31. The king,

who has for some time past been afflicted

with a dropical disorder, and which had in-

creased so much as to make it necessary to

undergo the operation of a puncture, the

same was performed on Saturday morning last,

which



which relieved his majesty but for a short time. He was very restless and feverish on Sunday night, and the symptoms were such as to give but little hopes of his recovery; on which account public prayers have been offered in all the churches in this city, and the city militia have received their ammunition, together with orders to be in readiness in case of the melancholy event of his death, to guard the city till the regular troops have sworn fidelity to the successor.

The near prospect of losing in the meridian of life, a sovereign universally beloved for his great humanity, creates such an affliction to the royal family, and the subjects in general, as may be more easily imagined than expressed.

Copenhagen, January 4. His majesty, who has of late been in such a situation, that the issue of his disorder it was greatly apprehended would be fatal, has now evident tokens of an alteration for the better. He has still some fever, but the thrush is almost gone, and no longer hinders him either from swallowing or speaking distinctly. His majesty sleeps better, and has lately had a remarkable perspiration, together with a relaxation of his retention of urine; and the water, which was beginning again to increase in his body, is quite gone off.

Hamburg, December 12. On the 30. inst. Prince Charles, eldest son of the chevalier de St. George, passed through this place, where he had lain one night, in his way to Poland, where 'tis said he is going to receive investiture of a Vayvode descended to him from the Sobieski family. He had a small retinue of two gentlemen and three servants only.

Versailles, December 21. The dauphin died yesterday at Fontainebleau, and the king has conferred the title of dauphin on the duke of Berry, his eldest son.

Paris, Dec. 30. The retreat, procured by Mr. Hume for the Sieur Rousseau, is in the territory belonging to an English nobleman. All the world are eager to see this man, who, by his singularity, has drawn himself into much trouble: He appears abroad but seldom, and dresses like an Armenian, probably on account of an infirmity which has remained with him since the operation he underwent for a strangury.

Paris, January 10. The dowager dauphiness is, by the king's order to have precedence of the young dauphin, her son.

Paris, January 10. The king's council of state has issued an arrest, dated the 29th ult. concerning the liquidation of the Canada bills, which contains three articles, the tenor whereof is as follows:

Art. 1. The coupons, &c. given hitherto, and which may be delivered hereafter, in payment of the liquidation of the Canada bills, though fixed at four per cent. shall be nevertheless paid at the rate of four and a

half in the month of January of each year, to commence in 1766, and the capitals preserved entire.

II. The bearers of the Canada bills shall be obliged to get them liquidated before the 1<sup>st</sup> of March next; if they delay it till after that time, the said papers, although they may have been declared, shall not, under any pretence, be admitted to liquidation, but will remain null and of no value, without hope of re-establishment.

III. His majesty excepts, nevertheless, from the disposition of the preceding article, such of the said papers as belong to the subjects of Great Britain; and considering, that the greatest part of the said papers remain yet in Canada, from whence the proprietors cannot totally withdraw them, and present them for liquidation before the 1<sup>st</sup> of October next, the delay above-mentioned may be extended, but in favour of the English only, until the said epocha; after the expiration of which they will likewise forfeit all pretensions on their papers unliquidated.

Madrid, Dec. 10. His majesty has just received the news, that the two courier, xebecques, of Oran, reinforced by some officers and soldiers of Marine and of the regiment of Brussels under Don Vincent Pignatelli and Don John Quinteno, sailed the 13th ult. in quest of an Algerine corsair, of eight guns and seventy-two men, which had carried off a prize belonging to Valencia, and laid her under the cannon of the port of Algiers. The xebecque of Don Pignatelli came up with her in the evening, and, though inferior to the corsair, took her after some discharges of cannon, and after having twice repulsed the Moors in their attempts to board her, and drove twelve of them (who had actually got into the xebecque) into the sea. Of the whole crew of the corsair, there remained alive but thirty-one men, who saved themselves by swimming. The master of the xebecque, and two of the crew, were killed: three officers, sixteen seamen, and eight soldiers, are wounded, several of them dangerously.

Cadiz, Dec. 3. A Spanish vessel is arrived at Tangier, with two monks, and an officer of the garrison of Ceuta, who are entrusted with the presents from his majesty to the king of Morocco. Father Gano, one of the above monks, is charged with the negotiation of the peace. They were received by the bashaw, governor of the place, under a discharge of cannon. The king of Morocco, in order to shorten their journey, was to come as far as Mequinez to meet them.

We had lately from Rome and Florence a long story about a visit paid by one Mr. Boswell a Scotch gentleman, in October last, to signor de Paoli, the Corsican chief, and of his being most kindly received and long entertained. Of this visit the Italian politicians



cannot make ridiculous conjectures, but the meaning of it is perhaps better known at London than in Italy.

Rome December 18. The chev. de St. George is dangerously ill.

Naples, December 17. The king and the prince his brother have left Portici, and are come hither. Before their arrival they went to see the ruins of the ancient city of Pompeii, in which several sepulchres and inscriptions had been found; and continuing their researches, they discovered several edifices, particularly a theatre, and a temple of Isis, on the walls of which are paintings representing the Egyptian deities, and some perspective views. The building has been pretty well preserved, except the roof, more than half of which is wanting.

Constantinople, December 3. Orders are given for public prayers to be offered in all the mosques for the happy deliverance of one of the Sultanas, whose time is nearly expired; and preparations are making for celebrating the event with public rejoicings.

P. S. On the 10th ult. died at Rome the chevalier de St. George in the seventy-eighth year of his age. And on the 14th inst. died at Copenhagen Frederic V. king of Denmark and Norway, in the forty-third year of his age.

### The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for January, 1766.

#### DIVINITY. SERMONS.

PURVER's Bible, in Weekly Numbers, No. 1. pr. 1s. Johnston.

Yorick's Sermons, Vols. 3 and 4. pr. 6s. Becker.

Davies's Sermons. Payne.

Palmer's Sermon in New Broad-Street, pr. 6d. Young.

Townsend's on 2 Cor. v. 17. pr. 1s. Dilly.

Price's at St. Thomas's, pr. 6d. Millar.

Amory's at an ordination, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket

We have received the Rev. Mr. B's letter to P. L. but must beg leave to decline inserting any thing farther in that controversy, as many of our correspondents have signified their disapprobation of its engrossing so much of our magazine. If it is still to be continued, we think a separate publication would be necessary: We seldom can spare so much room as we have already afforded to this dispute. His correspondence on any other occasion will be esteemed a favour. Our Alton correspondent's emendation of Horace, is not thought important enough. Tell-truth's favour is not agreeable to our plan. Publicus's answer to the vindication of the Quakers is too long, and besides we think enough has been said, already, on this head. Mr. H—y's directions shall be strictly followed: We did not know the hymn was his. Prolutor's piece on the washing machine is too long for us, and besides enough has been said, years ago, upon that subject. If Mr. L. will mend his verses, his question will be inserted. Would it not do better in prose? The hint in relation to the Fontaine, shall be attended to, in our next, when the Lives of the Popes will be entered upon. Mr. Swift's favour and the lines to the author of *Malevolus*, are received.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

STATE Worthies, pr. 10s. 2 Vols. Robson.  
Henderion's Life of the Duke of Cumberland, pr. 5s. Ridley.

#### LAW.

REPORTS of Cases in K. B. pr. 13s. Owen.

#### POETICAL. ENTERTAINING.

L'ALLEGRO, &c. de Milton, Becket.  
Powers of the Pen, pr. 2s. Urquhart.  
The Double Mistake, a Comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Almon, London: (See p. 28.)  
Falstaff's Wedding, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.  
Eliza, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Noble.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWNE's Letter to Lowth, pr. 1s. Davis.  
A Free Address to the former thereon, pr. 1s. Richardson.

Dissertation on the antient Pagan Mysteries, pr. 1s. Davis.

Antenuptial Fornication considered, pr. 1s. Becket.

Animadversions on Philipps's life of Pole, by Dr. Neve, pr. 6s. Robson.

General Opposition of the Colonies to the Stamp-duties, &c. considered, pr. 1s. T. Payne.

The late occurrences in North-America considered, pr. 1s. Almon.

Justice and Necessity of Taxing the Colonies, demonstrated, pr. 1s. Almon.

Freedom of Speech and Writing on Public Affairs considered, pr. 4s. Baker.

Application of some general political Rules to the present State of Great Britain, &c. &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Almon.

Account of a late Conference, &c. pr. 1s. Almon.

Some Structures on some late Occurrences in North-America pr. 6d. Owen.

An Impartial View of English Agriculture, &c. pr. 1s. Almon.

D'Avenant's Description and Use of the Globe, pr. 3s. Fleancey.

Political Epistles, pr. 1s. Nicoll.

Defence of Kennick's review, pr. 1s. Bladen.